



MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1768.

Part of an Address to the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor, the Worshipful Board of Aldermen, &c. of Dublin, relating to the Augmentation of the Military Force of the Kingdom of Ireland,—taken from the Monthly Review for June 1768.

After considering the heavy Increase of the Expence, the Author proceeds to consider the Matter in a more extensive and in a very just View.

WE are, indeed, told in his Excellency's message, that, "The measure is calculated, to maintain the honour and dignity of the crown, to promote the public service, and to add strength to the army."

With all due deference to his Excellency's judgment, be it said; I cannot see how any unnecessary augmentation of the number of the army, in times of profound, universal peace, can add ought to the honour or dignity of the crown, which are ever best maintained and supported by the affections of a free and loyal people. The hearts of subjects, interested in defending the king and constitution of their country, must make the most secure and permanent basis of the throne. Whereas military mercenaries have been known in every age and nation of the world, the bane of both King and constitution.

We are not without recent instances of the propriety of this remark. He warns his constituents farther. "Look into all the nations of the world, ancient and modern, who have lost their liberty, and heaven knows how few have retained it, you will find none of them were completely enslaved till they raised a standing army, superior in strength to the civil power. Thus fell Greece and Rome. This is the several members of the Germanic empire become despotic. Thus Spain, with her Cortes, and France with her States, making as free a constitution as Britain can now boast, were reduced to, and will probably ever be kept in abject subjection and slavery by mercenary troops, perhaps first raised under specious pretence of defending and strengthening the civil power, but, in the end fatally used to enslave and overturn it. And can any of you be insensible of the havoc made by an army raised by the authority of parliament, to defend the people from the tyranny of one of their kings of England? Was not the civil and ecclesiastical establishment of three kingdoms overturned, & were not all reduced to anarchy and military government?"

Can any of you point out a single state in the world, in which liberty and a numerous standing army subsisted long together?

These warnings, however inefficacious they may prove, are not expressed in stronger terms than so serious a subject demands. For as this political physician well observes "wise, just, righteous and patriot as our present gracious king and administration may be, what security have we that their successors, will always be adorned with the virtues of their predecessors? May not some future ambitious prince and crafty minister perpetually find out sudden and extraordinary emergencies to draw off those forces which you are to maintain, at an expence, which must unavoidably soon make your nation bankrupt, if the pay of these troops was not spent at home, and which, if it should, may make you bankrupts in liberty, slaves, if they be kept at home?"

Dreadful alternative! Either way ruin and destruction, in my apprehension, stare you in the face. But, you are the best judges, and to your judgment I shall cheerfully submit.

As to the insidious plea of the use of military force to suppress riots and preserve internal peace, our Author has shewn that the soldiers in Ireland so far from answering any such purpose, have been very riotous there themselves; and when the shepherd's dogs turn upon and worry the sheep, the flock is but in a poor situation.

When a people become discontented to the endangering the public peace, setting the military upon them, will never quiet them until the mastery is decided. The only way to restore har-

mony and confidence, is cordially to set about rectifying grievances and reforming the public administration of affairs; a method which will never fail of satisfying those, who have a natural right to be thus satisfied.

MISSISSIPPI & GILL,

YOU are desired to publish the following Extract, from the Supplement of Dr. CHAUNCEY's Letter to a Friend, printed in London;—

As it is supposed that many of your Readers will never have an Opportunity of seeing the Supplement itself; and as it affords a most striking Instance of the Partiality of a Quotation, given us in an Appeal to the Publick, in Behalf of the Church of England in America.

Your's,

W.

THAT American presbyterians and congregationalists may have an high opinion of his church, the Dr. has quoted, p. 90, 91, the late Rev. Dr. George Benson, a very learned dissenter, as not scrupling to make the following declaration,—the church of England with its present candor, spirit of toleration and charity, appears to me the best establishment on the face of the earth. Our missionary ought to have given the testimony its full scope: for these are the words of Dr. Benson following in immediate connection—"to which I would conform most gladly, and with all my soul, provided they would admit me, without requiring any thing, which appears to me unreasonable, or unscriptural. But, as long as such things are contained in her articles, and mixed with every part of the common forms of worship, my conscience obliges me to dissent, and avoid communion with her. But I wish her no harm. I sincerely wish her a thorough reformation, and that speedily."

What must now be thought of this missionary of the society for propagating the gospel, thus imposing on the Americans, not capable, for the general, of coming at Dr. Benson's book, nor of detecting the misrepresented testimony; which when fairly given, is as full against his church system, as the power of language can express.—Is this the hand selected to manufacture *An appeal to the publick, in behalf of the church of England in America*?—dedicated to the A. bishop of Canterbury? What must the impartial publick think, both of an appellant, and of a cause thus defended? When witnesses are made to speak the very reverse of their most explicate depositions. With as good a grace, he might have told us, that David gave his testimony full in favor of Atheism. He had only to suppress, the fool hath said in his heart, and then, the proposition lay openly & expressly before him, THERE IS NO GOD.

I can assure the publick, that this artful deception, has given pain to very worthy presbyterian and congregational ministers in America, one of whom has written to a learned friend of mine, complaining and grieving at weapons being put into an enemy's hand, by a professed learned advocate for religious liberty. Hence, we may be able to account, in some measure, for an appeal to the publick, not bearing a Re-publication in Old England, tho' professedly drawn up by a missionary of the society, for the purpose of opening their episcopaling scheme. It was easy to see, such artifice could not bear the canvassing eye of Old England; though it might serve well enough to be put into the hands of such church-men, who scorn to look into a presbyterian publication.

Supplement to Dr. Chauncey's Letter, by a Presbyterian in Old England, p. 72, 73, &c. On Tuesday 27th of September Inst.

At One o'Clock, Will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Bunch of Grapes in King-Street,

The Sloop POLLY, burthen about 70 Tons, as the new lays at the Long-Wharf, together with all her Stores. Inventory of which may be seen in the Hands of J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

Likely hearty Male Negro Child to be given away, Inquire of Edes and Gill.

Province of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY. To the Honorable SAMUEL DANFORTH, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace throughout the Province aforesaid.

Humbly shew the Subscribers, HEREBY there are two certain Tracts of Land lying in common and undivided situate in the Province of Maine, devised by the last Will and Testament of Bridget Phillips, late of Bolton, Widow, deceased, to her four Children, Peleg Sanford, Samuel Phillips, William Phillips and Elipheh Stretton; the one of which Tracts was in 1663 purchased of Fluellin Sumpstun, an Indian then residing at Saco, extending from Saco Patent Bounds Southward beyond Cape Porpoise River for Breadth, and from the Head of Wells and Cape Porpoise Township heads up into the Country to his farthest Extent, (excepting the Town of Sanford included within the said Bounds, which hath already been divided.) The other of the said Tracts is the said Bridget's Part or Share of a certain Tract of Land originally sold by Sabacom another Indian which she the said Bridget devised to her four Children aforesaid: The whole of said Tract extending from the West End of Saco River up into the Country from the Sea up to Salmon Falls eight Miles or thereabouts from the Rivers Mouth, and South to the Swan Ponds; and from thence Southward to Cape Porpoise Fishing Island, from thence to the Winter Harbour, and a certain Neck of Land, and the Islands belonging thereto, or however otherwise the said Tracts of Land may be bounded: The Subscribers being, with divers other Persons, Proprietors of the said Tracts of Land—pray that your Honour would be pleased to grant a Warrant for the calling a Meeting of said Proprietors to be holden at the British Coffee-House in Boston, on Wednesday the Sixteenth Day of November next, at Four o'clock in the Afternoon; then and there to choose a Moderator and Clerk, and to appoint a Committee to act in Behalf of the Proprietors, more especially in prosecuting all such Persons as have trespassed or may hereafter trespass upon said Lands, either by erecting Houses, Mills or other Buildings, or by making Strip or Waste thereon: to join with any other of the Devisors of the said Bridget Phillips, or any other Persons in ascertaining the Bounds of the aforesaid Tracts of Land, and in general to transact all matters and things, that shall be judged for the benefit and advantage of the Proprietors.

Samuel Adams, William Pepperrell, Gaven Brown, Joseph Wheelwright.

Andrew Oliver, N. Sparhawk, Bridget Stretton, Ann Stretton, Thomas Cushing, Abigail Bromfield,



Province of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY. To the Hon. ANDREW OLIVER, Esq; one of the Proprietors and one of the Petitioners before mentioned, Greeting.

IN His Majesty's Name you are hereby required to notify and warn in Time and Manner as the Law directs, the Proprietors of the Tracts of common and undivided Land before mentioned and described, to meet at the Time and Place, and see the Purposes set forth in the foregoing Petition.

Given under my Hand and Seal this Thirteenth Day of August, in the Eighth Year of His Majesty's Reign, Annoque Domini, 1768.

S. DANFORTH, Justice of the Peace throughout the said Province.

IN Pursuance of the foregoing Warrant, the Proprietors of the Lands therein-mentioned, are hereby notified and warned to meet at the Time and Place and for the Purposes set forth in the foregoing Petition.

Boston, 23 August, 1768. ANDW. OLIVER.

Cumberland, N. H. THE Proprietors of Pearfontown in said County, are hereby notified, That so much of their Rights there, will be sold at a public Vendue, to be held at the House of Captain Joshua Freeman, Innholder in Falmouth in said County, on the Tenth Day of January next, as shall be sufficient to pay the Taxes of forty-two Shillings, granted May 18, 1767, and Forty Shillings on the 30th of March last past, amounting to Four Pounds two Shillings Lawful Money on each Right, which have been advertized according to Law: And also for any Arrearages of former Taxes, that may be due on said Rights, unless paid before that Time; to Joshua Freeman, Jun. of said Falmouth, Collector for said Propriety.

Enoch Freeman, Moses Pearson, Stephen Longfellow, } Committee and Assessors.

The Managers of Faneuil-Hall

Lottery hereby notify the Publick, That the Numbers, &c. are rolled up, and the Boxes ready for Drawing, which they design shall commence the Twenty-fifth Day of October next, at Faneuil-Hall.—All Persons inclined to be Adventurers, must apply immediately.—A few Tickets may be had of Edes and Gill.

v D. Chandler.

BOSTON, September 26.

ON THURSDAY last the 22d Instant, a Number of Gentlemen, upwards of Seventy, from the different Parts of this Province, assembled at Faneuil-Hall in this Town: These Gentlemen by the Appointment of the several Towns to which they belong, to the Number of Sixty-Six Towns besides Districts, then and there convened, to consult and advise the most effectual Measures for promoting the Peace and good Order of his Majesty's Subjects in the Province, as far as they lawfully might, under the present very dark and threatening Aspect of the publick Affairs. The Debates and Proceedings are open: Their first Step was to prepare a humble Petition to the Governor of the Province, praying that his Excellency would be pleas'd to convene the constitutional Assembly of the Province; and three of their Number were appointed to present the same.

The PETITION is as follows, viz.

May it please your Excellency,

THE Committees chosen by the several Towns in this Province, and now convened in Boston, to consult and advise such Measures as may most effectually promote the Peace and good Order of his Majesty's Subjects in this Government, at this very dark and distressing Time, take the earliest Opportunity, openly to disclaim all Pretence to any authoritative or governmental Acts: Nevertheless, as we freely and voluntarily come from the different Parts of the Province, at the earnest Desire of the Inhabitants, and must be supposed to be well acquainted with their prevailing Temper, Inclination and Sentiments, under the present threatening Aspect of our public Affairs, we think ourselves indispensably obliged, from a Sense of Duty to his Majesty, to whom we and the People of this Province bear the firmest Allegiance, and from the tenderest Concern for the Welfare of his Subjects, with all due Respect to your Excellency, to declare our Apprehension of the absolute Necessity of a General Assembly.

If ever this People needed the Direction, the Care and the Support of such an Assembly, we are humbly of opinion that their present Circumstances immediately require it.

Your Excellency cannot be insensible of their universal Uneasiness: Arising from the Grievances occasioned by the late Acts of Parliament for an American Revenue: From authentic Information that the dutiful & loyal Petition of the late House of Representatives has not been allowed to reach the Presence of our Gracious King: From the Dissolution of the late General Assembly: From undoubted Advice that the Enemies of Britain and the Colonies are still unwearied in the most gross Misrepresentations of the People of the Province to his Majesty's Ministers, as being on the Eve of a general Insurrection: And from the alarming Intelligence that the Nation by Means of such Misrepresentations is incited to a high Degree, so that it is generally apprehended that a Standing Army is immediately to be introduced among the People, contrary, as we apprehend, to the Bill of Rights: A Force represented to be sufficient to over-awe and controul the whole Civil Power of the Province, which must render every Right and Possession dreadfully precarious.

From these weighty Considerations; and also that the People may not be thrown into a total Despair: That they may have a fresh Opportunity at the next Meeting of the Parliament of taking off the Impression from the Mind of the Nation, made by such Misrepresentations, as is before mentioned; and by that Means preventing the most unhappy Consequences to the Parent Country, as well as ourselves: We beg Leave most earnestly to pray, that your Excellency would commiserate his Majesty's truly loyal Subjects of this Province, under their deplorable Circumstances, and restore to them the full Possession of their invaluable Charter Right to a General Assembly, and cause one to be immediately convened: That the most effectual Measures may be taken in the Manner prescribed by our happy Constitution, for the redress of Grievances: For the preventing an unconstitutional Encroachment of Military Power on the civil Establishment: For the promoting the Prosperity of his Majesty's Government, and the Peace, good Order, and due Submission of his Subjects in the Province, and making the necessary Provision for the Support of Government: And finally, for the Restoration of that Harmony, Union and Affection between the Nation and the Colonies, which appear to us to be in the utmost Danger of being totally and irrecoverably lost. — As in Duty bound the Committee shall ever pray —

In the Name and Behalf of the Committee,
THOMAS CUSHING, Chairman.

His Excellency was pleas'd to decline receiving the Petition; but delivered to the Gentlemen the following Writing, viz.

Gentlemen,

YOU must excuse me from receiving a Message from that Assembly which is called a Com-

9 As molafies Act, pa. 9 — Glash Act page 735 Vol. 1. 11th ed. petition page 51. 3rd. pa. 163.

* vid. Bill of Rights, pa. 103. 3rd. ed. Charter pa. 1077. 3rd. ed. pa. 242. 2. pa. 241.

mittee of Convention: for that would be to admit it to be a legal Assembly; which I am by no means allowed.

The said Writing not being sign'd by the Governor, the Gentlemen, at the Request of the Committee, declared in Writing under their Hands that his Excellency deliver'd the same to them in consequence of their offering to him the Petition.

The Day following the Chairman acquainted the Committee that he had received of the Secretary of the Province a Writing sign'd by the Governor, dated Yesterday, which was publicly read, and is as follows.

By his Excellency FRANCIS BERNARD, Esq. Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, and Vice Admiral of the same.

To the Gentlemen assembled at Faneuil, under the Name of a Committee of Convention.

AS I have lately received from his Majesty's writt Orders to support his constitutional Authority within this Government, I cannot sit still and see so notorious a Violation of it, as the calling an Assembly of the People by private Persons only. For a Meeting of the Deputies of the Towns is an Assembly of the Representatives of the People to all Intents and Purposes; and it is not the calling it a Committee of Convention that will alter the Nature of the Thing.

I am willing to believe that the Gentlemen who so hastily issued the Summons for this Meeting were not aware of the high Nature of the Offence they were committing; and they who have obeyed them have not well considered of the Penalties which they will incur if they "void persist in continuing their Session and doing Business therein. At present Ignorance of Law may excuse what is past: A Step farther will take away that Plea.

It is therefore my Duty to interpose in this Instance, before it is too late. I do therefore earnestly admonish you that instantly and before you do any Business, you break up this Assembly and separate yourselves. I speak to you now as a Friend to the Province, & a Well-wisher to the Individuals of it.

But if you should pay no Regard to this Admonition, I must as Governor assert the Privilege of the Crown in a more publick Manner. For assure yourselves, (I speak from Instruction) the King is determined to maintain his entire Sovereignty over this Province; and whoever shall persist in usurping any of the Rights of it, will repeat of his Rashness.

FRA. BERNARD.

Province-House, Sept. 22d, 1768.

[A Paper, probably the same, had been the Day before delivered to the Chairman by the Secretary, said to be by Order of the Governor, but not being signed, it was by a Vote of the Committee, returned to the Secretary, with Assurance to him that they should be always ready to pay all due Respect to any Messages which they might be assured should come to them from the Governor of the Province.]

On Saturday five Gentlemen were appointed to wait on his Excellency, and humbly present to him the following Message, viz.

May it please your Excellency,

THE Committee from a Number of Towns in this Province, now convened at Faneuil-Hall, having received from your Excellency a Message containing a Remonstrance against our thus Meeting, and an Admonition to break up and separate ourselves instantly, and before we do any Business, have taken the same into our serious and attentive Consideration; and we assure your Excellency, that tho' according to the best of our Abilities, we have considered the Matters that are hinted by your Excellency as the Foundation of your Message, yet we are not able to collect sufficient Information therefrom, to place our present Meeting and Proceedings in the same Light in which they seem to be in your Excellency's Mind. We do assure your Excellency most fully, that neither the Views of our Constituents in sending us, nor the Design of any of Us in thus Meeting, was to do, propose or consent to any Thing oppugnant to, or inconsistent with, the regular Execution of Government in this his Majesty's Province; and that tho' the Letters from the Selectmen of the Town of Boston, to the respective Towns from which we come, might first give Rise to our being chosen and sent; yet that neither the said Letter from the Selectmen of the Town of Boston, nor any Votes of the said Town accompanying the same, were considered by our respective Towns in the choosing nor by us in our assembling, as the Foundation and Warrant of our convening. But may I please your Excellency, being assured that our Constituents, as well as our selves, have the most loyal and affectionate Attachment to the Person and Government of our rightful Sovereign King GEORGE the Third, we beg Leave to explain to your Excellency the real Cause and Intention of our thus convening.

Your Excellency cannot be unacquainted with the many Difficulties under which his Majesty's Subjects on the whole Continent of America, ap-

prehend themselves to labour, and of the Uneasiness which his Subjects in this Province have repeatedly expressed on the same Account. The minds of the People who have sent us are greatly disturbed that the humble and dutiful Petition of their Representatives for the Removal of those Difficulties has not been permitted to reach the Royal Ear; and they are greatly agitated with the Expectation of a Standing Army to be posted among us, and of the full Exercise of a Military Government. Alarm'd with these Apprehensions, and deprived of a House of Representatives, their Attention is too much taken off from their daily Occupations; their Morals and Industry are in Danger of being damaged, and their peaceable Behavior disturbed for want of such Persons as they can confide in, to advise them in these Matters, and to make Application for their Redress.

Your Excellency will further naturally conceive that those of his Majesty's Subjects who live remote from Boston, the Centre of their Intelligence, and whose Occupations do not admit of much Knowledge of public Affairs, are subjected to many Misrepresentations of their public Concerns, and those generally of a most aggravated Kind; nor is it in the Power of the most knowing Persons among us to wipe off the pernicious Effects of such Rumours, without the Appearance of a public Enquiry.

Induced by these Motives, and others of the same Kind, our Constituents thought it no Ways inconsistent with good Order and regular Government, to send Committee-Men to meet with such Committees as might be sent from the several Towns in the Province, to confer upon these Matters, and learn the Certainty of those Rumours prevailing among us, and to consult and advise as far as comes legally within their Power to such Measures as would have the greatest Tendency to preserve the Peace and good Order among his Majesty's Subjects, and promote their due Submission; and at the same Time to consult the most regular and dutiful Manner of laying our Grievances before our most gracious Sovereign, and obtaining a Redress of the same. This we assure your Excellency is the only Cause and Intention of our thus convening; and we are exceedingly sorry it should be view'd by your Excellency in an obnoxious Light.

Your Excellency may be assured, that had our Constituents conceived, or did their Committees thus convened, conceive this Proceeding to be illegal, they had never sent us, nor should we pretend to continue our Convention: But as your Excellency in the Message with which you have been pleas'd to favour us, has not been so explicit in pointing out the Criminality of our present Proceeding as we could have wished, but has left us to our own Judgment and Understanding, to search it out, we would with all Duty to your Excellency, as the Representative of our rightful Sovereign, request of your Excellency to point out to us wherein the Criminality of our Proceedings consists, being assured we can only mean to avoid every Thing that has the least Appearance of Usurpation of Government in any of its Branches, or any of the Rights of his Majesty's Sovereignty, or that is in the least incentive of Rebellion, or even a mental Disaffection to the Government by Law established and exercised.

Your Excellency will be pleas'd in your well known Knowledge of human Nature, and the Delicacy of British Privileges, to be sparing in your Frowns on our present Proceeding, we being at present inclined to think, till better informed, that if Criminality be imputed to us, it will be applied only to our Doings, and not to the professed Manner and Design of our Meeting: But if your Excellency has a different Apprehension of the Matter, we treat an Explanation of the same; and assure your Excellency we shall deliberately attend to it. Nothing could give us more Uneasiness than a Suggestion that our Proceedings are criminal; not so much from a Fear of personal Punishment, as from a fix'd Ayersion we have to any Thing inconsistent with the Dignity of our Sovereign, and the Happiness of his extended Dominion; and we flatter ourselves that when the real Designs of this Convention is understood, it will prove an Argument to evince the intire Loyalty of his Majesty's Subjects in this Province, and their Disposition to Peace and good Order.

In the Name and Behalf of the Committee of a Number of Towns in this Province, convened in Boston — September 24th, 1768.

THOMAS CUSHING, Chairman.

These Gentlemen reported also in Writing, that they had accordingly waited on his Excellency, and that he was pleas'd to say he could not receive the Message.

The Committees then appointed nine Gentlemen of their Number, to consider and report the most effectual Measures, consistent with the express Design of their convening, to promote the Peace and good Order of his Majesty's Subjects in the Province; and then the Committees adjourn'd till Monday (This Day) Ten o'Clock.

Saturday Evening the 17th Inst. his Excellency the Governor received a Letter from his Excellency General Gage, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in North America, advising him that in Obedience to his Majesty's Commands, he had directed two Regiments, viz. the 14th and 29th, under the Command of Lieut. Colonel Dalrymple, to embark at Halifax, and proceed to Boston, as soon as possible, one of them at present to be at Castle William, the other in the Town; and that Provision be made for them agreeable to Act of Parliament. On Monday Morning the Governor laid the same before his Majesty's Council.

His Excellency also laid before the Council, an Extract of a Letter, which he had received the Day before by Capt. Bruce from London, from the Right Honorable the Earl of Hillsborough, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, setting forth that his Majesty had thought fit to signify his Pleasure, after taking the Opinion and Advice of his principal Servants, that the Troops intended for the Relief of North America in the next Spring, consisting of two Regiments from Ireland, should be immediately sent over to America and landed at Boston—That Transport Vessels were preparing with all possible Dispatch, in order to proceed to Cork to take on board said Regiments, which are to be augmented by Draughts to 500 Men each.

The Frigate which will convey the Transports from Ireland to Boston, together with a Ship of the Line preparing for the Reception and Conveyance of Lord Botetourt, his Majesty's Lieutenant and Governor General of Virginia are to remain in these Seas, in case the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces shall be of Opinion that his Majesty's Service requires it.

A Committee of his Majesty's Council was chosen to confer with the Selectmen of the Town, in regard to the Provision necessary to be made for the above Troops.

It is reported, via Marblehead, that the two Regiments destined for this Place, were embarking on board 6 or 8 Men of War and armed Vessels, and expected to sail as on Thursday last.

On Tuesday last, the Day set apart for public Prayer, was observ'd with the greatest Solemnity. Perhaps the Lord's Day was never kept with more Decency, if we may judge by the Appearance in the Streets; and the calm as well as serious Countenances of People at the public Worship discovered their Hearts deeply affected with sincere and rational Devotion; and this was a perfectly Free-will Offering, neither injoin'd nor inforced by human Authority.

Thursday last being the Anniversary of his Majesty's Coronation, the same was observed here by the firing of the Cannon at Castle-William and at the Batteries in the Town, and three Volleys by the Regiment of Militia, which, with the Train of Artillery were mustered on the Occasion. At the Invocation of his Excellency the Governor his Majesty's Health was drank at the Council Chamber, at Noon.

Thursday last arrived here Capt. Fox from Exeter, but late from Wales in England, who spoke the Mermaid Man of War the 11th Instant, off Liverpool near Halifax, whither she was bound, having on board his Excellency Lord William Campbell, Governor of Nova Scotia.

We are assured that the Number of Committees from the several Towns, now conven'd in this Place, have been daily increasing from Thursday last—We hear from various Parts of the Province that many Towns are to make Choice this Day—in all Probability, a very great Majority will be in Town by the Middle of this Week.

It is said that a certain Number of Gentlemen in this Province, are determined jointly to use their utmost Endeavors to place the Loyalty of the People before his Majesty in its true respectable Light—to separate such a Number, and thereby frustrate to good a Design, will be doing great Dis-service to his Majesty as well as a substantial Injury to the People.

The Thoughts of a Standing Army are more and more alarming to this People, who have hitherto supported the due Execution of constitutional Law, without the Necessity of such Aid. His Majesty's C— have lately discovered a true Patriotism and Love of their Country, in affording such Advice, as (if taken) will probably be the Means of preventing the greatest of all temporal Evils.

A Piece signed HYPERION—A PARODY upon the Liberty Song, said to have come from one of the Garrison at Castle-William, and several Articles of Intelligence, composed for this Paper, are oblig'd to postpone for a SUPPLEMENT EXTRAORDINARY TO-MORROW NOON, at which Time our Customers in Town are desired to send for it.

Meddew's Edrs & GILL.
We have the Pleasure of bearing that the Hon. His Majesty's Council are at length convinced that this Country has been wickedly misrepresented, and have particularly declared their Regret that the trial of Dalrymple from this Place, relative to the 2d of March last, which it is said was ordered by the Council of the Province. We are informed, the Hon. Board have also given it as their Opinion, that no Troops have any Right to enter the Town.

of Boston until the Barracks at Castle-William are filled; and if any ill Consequences arise from their attempting to quarter in Town, they only must be answerable. It is reported the Governor has said, that he has three Things in Command from the Ministry, more grievous to the People, than any Thing hitherto made known. It is conjectured 1. That the Inhabitants of this Province are to be disarmed. 2. That the Province is to be governed by Martial Law; and 3. That a Number of Gentlemen who have exerted themselves in the Cause of their Country, are to be seized and sent to Great-Britain. Unhappy America! when thy Enemies are rewarded with Honors and Riches; but thy Friends punished and ruined only for asserting thy Rights, and pleading for thy Freedom. A.B.C.

Edgartown, N. A. At a Town Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the said Town legally warned, and held this 9th Day of September, A. D. 1763.

THE Town having first determined this to be a legal Meeting, and having appointed John Sumner, Esq. to be Moderator of the present Meeting, proceeded to the Business of the Meeting.

VOTED, That Mr. Thomas Cooke, be appointed Clerk on this Occasion in the room of Mr. Enoch Coffin, the standing Town Clerk, who has refused to transact the Business of his Office relative to said Meeting.

VOTED, That the Thanks of the Town be and hereby are given to the late Members of the late House of Representatives, for their Firmness and Resolution in Maintaining our just Rights and Liberties, particularly in not complying with the unreasonable Requisition made to them by the Secretary of State, to Relinquish the Resolution of a former House, to send a certain circular Letter to the neighbouring Colonies.

THOMAS COOKE.

Jane Eustis

Has just imported from LONDON, in the Captains Scott, Bruce and Davenport, a large Assortment of Goods, which she will sell very cheap for Cash, viz.

For Muffs and Tippets, fur trimmings, Bath beaver coats, scarlet cloth, breeches patterns, white flannel and baze, shalloon, cambricks, cambrictees, Apsit cambricks, doreys, tammys, durants, callimancoes, black & ell ruffell, coloured crapes, barleycorns, Irish cambricks, dayries, Scotch plaid, broads, Apsit and flower'd silks, (some of the skirts as low as 45s. O. T. a yard) brown and black paduoy, green, pink, grey and brown ducats; green, white, pink, buff, brown and grey mantuas; rich white satin, cloth colour ditto, & a full figured satins, belong satins, capucine silk, taffeties, periwigs, Apsit & spotted brosies, magsuradid, and plain bengalls, oscarbrigs, dou-las, sheeting, Irish flannels, checks, cambricks, lawns, book muslin, clothing drape, patent worve slays and flay cloth, plain and figured, black and white gauze, black and white calgut; Barcelona, handanno, spotted, linen, check, herring and gauze handkerchiefs, gowns aprons, a beautiful assortment of laces of all kinds, men women and childrens cotton thread and worsted hose, some mens outsize, worsted and cotton ditto, mens Norway doe, dog-rin, kid, lamb and white silk gloves, women and childrens silk and leather gloves and mitts, some womens outsize silk mitts, black satin hats and bonnets, chip and straw ditto, cambrick Scotch and cotton threads, tapes, needles, No. 4, No. 12 and point pins, sewing silk, shoe bindings, London Qualities, snail trimmings, flay trimmings, basset buttons, silk twist, silver trimmings, broadened shoes and elogs, English and lynn shoes, childrens morocco shoes, breast and hand sewers, materials for flowers, patches, court plaister, stone necklaces and earrings, wax and garnet ditto, stone buckles and broaches, Ladies beaver riding hats, boys beaver hats, jockeys and feathers, Kippens's muffs, Bibles and Testaments, French Chalk, wash balls and boxes, combs for Ladies Hair, Combs in cases, comb brushes, hair powder, powder puff, Strongton's elixir, Furlington's balsam, Hungary and lavender water. Likewise—India China in large or small quantities, excellent hyson and bohea tea, pepper, nutmegs, cloves, mace, cinnamon, starah, &c.

TO BE SOLD.

The Hull of a new Ship, burthen about 160 Tons, with the Appurtenances thereto belonging, as the same now lies at a Wharf at Newbury Port.

ALSO, The Hulls of two new Sloops now lying at Breyntree. Likewise, A new Brigantine and her Appurtenances, lying at Hancock's Wharf in Boston.

Enquire of Joseph Jackson and John Hancock, Esqrs. Administrators on the Estate of Clement Jackson, deceased.

John Lowell, At his Store on Hancock's Wharf, will give 20s. O. T. in Cash, or 22s. 6d. in Goods, per Bulhell, for good FLAXSEED.

Just imported from LONDON, (and new opening) by

Cyrus Baldwin,

At his Shop the Sign of the Three Huns and Comb, nearly opposite the Town-Pump, in Cornhill, BOSTON.

A Fine Assortment of Irish Linens and Downies, Furniture and other Callicoes; also all Sorts of Woollen Goods for the present Season: Men, Women and Childrens Stockings all Sizes; Women's, Maids and Childrens bell Lyn-made Shoes of all Colours.—An Assortment of Stone Earings, Sleeve Button Studs, Rings, Garnate and Marquett ditto, neat Paste Earings, Ball Combs and Pinnars; Shoe, Knee and Broom Buckles; neat Lignumvite, Bone and Silver Toop Cutlers.—Best Bohea Tea by the Hundred, Dozen or smaller Quantity, best French Indigo by the Hundred, Dozen or smaller Quantity—all to be sold at the very lowest Rate for Cash.

At the Irish Linnen Warehouse

in KING STREET, is just imported, A Fresh assortment of Linens, Sheeting, Mable Cloths, Layovers, Napkins, Toweling, Dowls, &c. all of the last June Bleach, finished in the best Manner.

Joshua Blanchard,
At his Wine Cellar, near the Market, Dock Square, BOSTON. Sells at the very lowest Rates, only for Cash.
Choice Sterling Madeira
at 4s. old Tenor a Gallon, or Half a Dollar a Bottle, and all other Sorts of Wine, neat and genuine as they are imported, and fit for immediate Use; by the Pipe, Quarter-Cask, or in Bottles by the Groce or Dozen, or in any Quantity as may suit the Buyer.
West-India and New-England Rum—Choice blendsmint.
Gentlemen of the Town, Masters of Vessels, and all Persons going abroad, who shall please to favor him with their Customs, may depend on having their Wine put up in the best Manner and of the best Kinds.
Gentlemen in the Country, Innkeepers, and all Persons shall be as well served by Letter as if present.

Said BLANCHARD

Acquainted his Friends and the Public, THAT he Purposes to sell all sorts of Goods on Commissions; and to that Purpose besides his House on Dock Square, he hath provided himself with sundry Warehouses and Cellars for the Reception of all Kinds of Merchandise. Those who please to favor him with their Commodities may depend on the utmost Care and Fidelity, and on the easiest Terms.

He hath for Sale at present, a Parcel of Writing Paper, Sheathing Paper, choice Velvet Coats, Burriton, 100 English Goods, a Parcel of second-hand Books, and a Set of Glass Windows for a Shop.

A large Schooner, well found, either to be Sold, or let on Charter.

A Theft.

LAST Night the Shop of the Subscriber was broke open and sundry Articles stolen, among which were about 1 Dozen Bandann Silk Handkerchiefs, about 2 Dozen Coloured Silk Hitts, a Piece of claret-coloured Serge, a Piece of brown 1/2 or 3/4 Yard of blue broad Cloth, 7 black velvet celona Handkerchiefs, about 7 Yards of black Taffety, one piece of black Perseus, 1 piece Cambric, and a roll of black woolen Shirting, sundry pieces of Ferris and Gartering, half a dozen Plain Books, one Bible, part of a piece of Dorelafs, several yards of fine check Linen, part of two pieces of Irish Linen, one bundle of worsted Stockings, a large round Tea Canister, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, and many other Articles, one Dollar, 2 Twenty-five Shilling pieces, O. T. about three Dollars in Change, among which was several Pieces of cas. Money.—Whoever will apprehend the Person or Persons who committed said Theft, shall receive TEN DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid. Leominster, Sept. 16, 1763. THO. LEGGATE.

To be Sold at Minor's T.

SPIRITS, or Oyl of Turpentine, and Rosin, very cheap for Cash.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale.

On THURSDAY Evening next.

A great Variety of valuable Articles,

viz. Broad Cloths—Kerseys—Furrell Cloths—Shalloon—Cambricks—Rattrees—Baze—Coating—Calicoes—Checks—Irish Hollands—Lawns—Men and Women's Hosiery—some Household Furniture, as Tables, Mahogany Chair Frames, Pewter, Wearing Apparel, Also a very good Chaise and Harnessing, &c.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE.

By Moses Desbon,

At the West End of Faneuil-Hall Market,

Next Tuesday and Wednesday.

A Variety of European Goods, Household Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c.

Will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the

NEW AUCTION ROOM,

By ELIAS DUPEE,

Next Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday,

A Variety of European Goods, Home Furniture, Silver Watches, Apparel, &c.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON.

ENTERED IN.

Warner from N. London. Knay from N. Haven. Parker & Stone from Philadelphia. Lamson from N. Carolina. Homer from Quebec. Stevens from Illinois. Hoffa from Cadix. Fox from Exeter. Patten from M. Christo. Bruce & Davenport from London. Valentine from Surinam. Bortlett from Jamaica. Fellows from Newcastle. Brown from Grenada.

GUTWARD BOUND.

Stocking for N. London. Rice for N. Haven. Gray for S. Carolina. Harrold, Dalton & McLeod for W. Indies. McLean & Cox for St. Kitts. Maxwell for N. Scotia. Scott for London.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last, Seven Whites No Blacks.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Four.

High Water at Boston, for this present Week.

Monday, 22m. after 11 Friday, 12 m. after 3
Tuesday, 19m. after 12 Saturday, 10 m. after 3
Wednesday, 18 m. aft. 1 Lord's-day, a m. of 5
Thursday, 14 m. aft. 2 Last 21. 2 Day, 2 Aft.

The Committee of Convention of Majesty & Excellency's Council v. vid. the Believing act, pa. 274.
vid. pa. 241—242. (a) vid. pa. 251 (b) vid. 252. (c) vid. pa. 251. & vid. pa. 49 & vid. pa. 166.

Saml Abbot

Has imported in the Lydia, Capt. Scott, (who is just arrived from London) a general Assortment of Goods suitable for the approaching Season, which he sells by Wholesale and Retail at the very lowest Advance for Cash, at his Shop the Corner of Wing's Lane, near the Town Dock, BOSTON.

For Cutlery Ware, Window Glass by the Box, Earthen and Glass Ware, Mens Hats, Paper, French Indigo, Best Cotton Wool by the Bag, &c. &c.

To be sold cheap for Cash, by
Jonathan Snelling,

At the Store on Treat's Wharf, near the Market,
Sterling Madeira, in Pipes, Hog-
heads and Quarter Casks, Mountain Malaga, Shallo, Sherry, Cacavilla and Lisbon Wines, choice Lisbon Lemons, Sweet Oil in Quarter Casks and Jars, just imported, Featherst. Also, Sugars, Cotton, Logwood, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

A few Casks of choice Malaga
WINE. Enquire of the Printers.

All Persons indebted to, or that
have any Demands on the Estate of Captain Ebenezer Marrow, late of Medford, deceased, are desired to bring in the same to the Subscriber at Medford, in order that the same may be speedily settled.

SAMUEL BACON, Executor.

WANTED.

One Thousand Dollars,
for which a Farm of twice that Value will be given for Security.
Inquire of Edes & Gill.

William Fisher,

In Cornhill, opposite the Post-Office,
HAS imported in the Lydia, Capt. Scott,
FRESH Assortment of ENGLISH GOODS, which
he will sell at the lowest Rates. Also, Fine Hyson
TEA.

TO BE SOLD BY

Thomas Gray,

BOHEA TEA by the Chest,
SUGARS by the Hoghead,
Chester and Gloucester CHEESE,
PEPPER and CURRANTS. Likewise,
A SLOOP of Eighty Tons, lying at Gray's Wharf.

TO BE SOLD, a likely Negro Woman about 24 Years
of Age, can do any Sort of Household Work.—
Inquire of Edes and Gill.

RAN away from me the Subscriber, a Negro Man
named PRIMAS, about 22 Years of Age, a
likely sly Fellow; had on when he went away, a Pair
of Pot-Hooks round his Neck, a blue Serge Coat, a
green Plush Jacket, and a Pair Leather Breeches; Who-
ever will take up the said Servant, and commit him to
any of his Majesty's Goals, shall have TWO DOL-
LARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by me
DANIEL MESERVE, junr.

B. S. All Masters of Vessels and others, are hereby
Cautioned against harboring, concealing or carrying
off said Servant, as they may depend on being Prosecuted
to the utmost Rigour of the Law.
Portsmouth, September 13, 1768.

STRAYED away the Part of August, out of the Common
Pasture in Newbury, a dark colour red horse, 14 Hands
and half High, with a narrow white blaze down his face,
and on his near Shoulder 3 or 4 white spots caused by the
Saddle, fruit limb'd, about 5 Years old last Spring, Paces
and Trotts, and gets in a Chair. Whoever shall take up
said Horse, and bring him to me the Subscriber, shall be
handsomely rewarded for their Trouble, and all necessary
Charges paid.
ANTHONY GWYN.
Newbury-Port, September 10, 1768.

Time—Angere (whose Christian Name is forgot)
who came over into this Country with Capt. Hammett
in the Year 1737, or any of his Heirs be alive, be or they
may bear of something very advantageous to them by ap-
plying to Edes and Gill.

CHOICE CHOCOLATE made and Sold by John
Goldsmith, at the Corner Shop leading down John
Hancock, Esq's; Wharf, by the large or small Quanti-
ties.—Also all Sorts of Groceries.

The Chocolate will be warranted good, and sold at the
cheapest Rates.—Cash given for Cocoa.
Cocoa manufactured for Gentlemen in the best Manner.

At the **STERLING COST,**

Will be Sold at the House of the late

Mr. JOHN SMITH, in Hanover Street,
A great Variety of English Goods
China and Glass Ware, a curious Collection of Fancy
Trinkets, China Images, Cases of Knives and Forks,
Millenary and Jewelry Ware, too many to be inserted in
an Advertisement, and many of which will be sold con-
siderably under the Sterling Cost.

ALL Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands
on the Estate of Mr. John Smith, are desired to
bring in their Accounts to Merry Smith, Executrix, in
Order to a Settlement.

250
IF James McDaniel, of about 22 Years of Age, who came
from Ireland last June was Twelve-month, be in A-
merica, and will enquire of Edes and Gill, he may be in-
form'd of something greatly to his Satisfaction.

CHOICE good STONE LIME, to be sold cheap at
the Lime Kiln at Blanchard's Wharf New Boston.

A S I the subscriber intend to move out of the Town in
a short time, propose to sell at public vendue to the
highest bidder, a certain Dwelling-House, situated at being
in Ann-Street, opposite to the passage-way leading to the
Swing-Bridge, near the sign of the Golden Key, a superior
place for trade, consisting of a good shop and lower room,
being 3 stories high, a good kitchen and an out-building, good
cistern of rain water, drain to wash, passage way leading
from the street to the same. The sale will be attended on
Tuesday the 15th of October at 11 o'Clock without fail, if
not disposed of before at private sale. For further parti-
culars, enquire of John Bell, living in said house, who will
inform them of some Advantages relative to the purchase.

TO BE SOLD BY

Thomas Stoddard, & Co.

At their Store the North Side of the Town-Dock
on reasonable Terms.

Choice new Rice, American Hemp,
the very best of Prize Indigo, Connecticut Pork and Beef,
white Beans, Sole Leather, Sheep Wool, Redwood, Hol-
low and Flat Iron Ware, Smith's Coals, Pitch, Tar and
Turpentine, &c. &c. A L S O,
Several very convenient Stores to be Lett, enquire at
the above Store.

The Snow Concord,
Burthen about 140 Tons,
Alexander McLean,
Commander;
Now lying at Mr. Brick's Wharf,
ANY Gentleman that
can fetch the said Vessel for the West-India Islands,
will be waited on by the Commander, leaving a Line at
Mr. Lewis Dehlois's, or on board the Vessel.

John Andrews,
Has imported in the last Ships from London and Bristol,
and has to sell at his Shop on Dock-Square, near the
Conduir, BOSTON,
A general Assortment of Brasiers, Cutlery, Ship-
Chandlery and Pewter Ware, which he will sell at the
lowest Advance for Cash only.

LIKEWISE,

NAILS, Brads & Tacks
of all Sorts,
Powder and Shot,
English & French Gun-Flints
6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 10 by 11
Window Glass,
Looking-Glasses,
Alum and Copperas,
Brimstone & Kotten Stone,
Coloured Glass Beads.
—With an Assortment of Hollow Iron Ware.—
English & German Steel,
Smith's Vices & Anvils
Cotton and Wool Cards
Nova-Scotia Grindstones,
Cod & Mackerell Lines Hooks
An Assortment of Whips,
Scythes and Sickles,
Shoe Cloaths & House Brushes
Best Velvet Corks,
Near Japan'd Whittens.

ENOCH BROWN,

Informs those Persons who are desirous
of Promoting our Own Manufactures as well as serving
themselves.—That he takes in all Sorts of Country-
made Cloths at his Store on Boston Neck, either on Com-
missions, or in Exchange for any kind of West-India
Goods at a reasonable Rate.

ALL Persons that are indebted to, or have any De-
mands on the Estate of Samuel Brown, late of Boston,
Honsfright, deceased, are desired to adjust the same with
Daniel Pecker and Elizabeth Brown, Executors to said
Estate: And all that have any Demands on the late Com-
pany of Samuel and Ebenezer Brown, are desired to bring
in their Accounts to Ebenezer Brown, the surviving Part-
ner, in Order for Settlement.

TAKEN away from along Side of a Sloop lying at
Moore's Wharf, last Tuesday Evening, a Moses
Boat about 14 Feet long, pay'd with Spanish Brown and
Tar outside and in.—Whoever shall take up said Boat,
and return her to the said Wharf, shall have TWO
DOLLARS Reward, and necessary Charges.—by applying to
Mr. Hugh Moore Wharfingers. Boston, September 9.

To be Sold this Fall or next Spring.

A collection
of an Hundred of the
best Sorts of young
Grafted and Inocula-
ted English Fruit
Trees—of Apples—
Pears—Plums—Cher-
ries—Peaches—Apri-
cots—Nectarines—Quin-
ces—Lime-Trees—
English Elms—and Mulberry Trees for Silk Worms—
Grape Vines of all Sorts—Red and White Dutch Cur-
rant Bushes—English Gooseberry Bushes of all Sorts—
Asparagus Plants of the large Early Sort—and Box for
Edgings of Walks—Also, Garlic—Shalots—and Moris
Radish of Old Tenor a Pound.—All sorts of Dried
Sweet Herbs.

N. B. Garden Seeds saved here most suitable for the
West-Indies than any Imported, and warranted Good, &c.
all at the very lowest Price for Cash, &c.—By William
Davidson, Gardiner, in Seven-Star Lane, Boston.

Jonathan & John Amory

At their Store in King-Street, Boston, are now opening a
large Assortment of Goods, which they import from
the first Hands, and sell at the lowest Rates, by Whole-
sale only, unless otherwise directed.

C Callimenes Gingham Grazes Catgut Parinnet Dimities Puffians Jeans Thickets Cotton Velvets Cotton Velvets Cotton Shapes Cotton Hollands A large assortment of fans Sagathes Duroys Broad Cloths Serges Flannels Swankins Baizes Rattens Kerseys & Plains Emboss'd Serges Half Thicks Blankets Duffels Coatings Bearskins Beaver Coatings Camblets Calimancoes Tammies Ruffs Worsted Damasks Everlastings Drawboys Shalloons Grogams Garlins Dowlas Pistol Lawns Tandems Osnabrigs Ticklenburgs Diapers Lawn Long Lawns	R Cambricks Table Cloths Linen Handker- chiefs Irish Linens Irish Sheetings Printed Linens Ravens Duck Yellow Hollands Ruffia Drabs Checks of all sorts Bed Bants Bed Tick Cotton Gowns Striped Linens Plushes Capuchins Silks Taffeties Sattins Alamodes Cravats Silk Hankerchiefs of all sorts Velvets Grieces Broglies Mistnets Poplins Allopeces Bombazines Brilliant Coloured Crapes Mecklinburgs Dorsetteens Incle Lutestring EH-wide Persians Modias Ribbons all sorts Ferrets Gallooms Corals Braids Sewing Silks Tapes Gartering Qualities all sorts White and black Lace Stay Strapping	P Irons all sorts Wax Threads Shirt Buttons Knee Garters Necklaces Snail and Gimp Trimming Stay Laces Fringes Gloves of all sorts Moss Butt Spies Backrams Silk & Hair & Silk Twist Buttons Silk and Hair Silk Twist Mohair Black Craps Tiffanies Hat Craps Canvas for work- ing Worsted for Quil- ting Crewells Metal Buttons of all sorts Combs of all sorts Ink Powder Chip Bonnets and Hatts Striped Tapes Kilmarnock Caps White Threads Plaids A L S O, Nails Glass Gun Powder Shot Snuff Spices Wool Cards Beaver, Beavers and Felt Hats Bohea Tea Writing Paper Bibles And many other Articles.
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Best Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,
MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LONDON in
Fleet-Street, above HANCOCK'S Wharf, near
the Old North Meeting House. He also sells the best
Refined Sperma Ceti Oil by the Barrel. Best Tal-
low Candles mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax
Candles. All as low as they can be had at any
Place in Town.

SAMUEL A. OTIS

Has just imported, and is determined to sell at the lowest
Advance, at Store No. 5, South Side of the Town-
Dock, by Wholesale and Retail.

C Choice Jamaica Sugars by the Hoghead, Bar- rel, or single Cwt. Cotton Wool Pepper Pipes Spices of all Kinds Barr-Iron and Steel Cordage Codlines Ruffia and Ravens Duck Petersburg Hemp Junk 6 by 8, and 7 by 9 Glass Frying Pans Iron Pots and Kettles, White Beans	3 4, 1 and yard wide Lin- ens Irish Linens Cotton Checks Pins of all Numbers Gun Powder Short Ticklenburgs & Osnabrigs Kilmarnock Caps Belladine Sewing Silk London Scythes Seecialing Twine—&c. 4d, 10d, & 20d. Nails Cotton Cards Roll Brimstone Copperas Alum
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William Greenleaf,

Fronting Cornhill, BOSTON.
Has Imported from London, by Capts. Skillings & Dixey,
A large assortment of English

Goods, which will be sold by Wholesale and Retail, at
the lowest Advance: also, Alum, Copperas, Brimstone,
4d, 10d, and 20d Nails, Pepper, Mustard, Spices, red and
white and blue and white Chimney Tile, 6 by 8, 7 by 9,
and 10 by 8, Window Glass, flat Half pint Dram Bottles
long and short Pipes, Ravens Duck, Ticklenburgs, Oz-
nabrigs, Persia Carpets, &c. &c.

Imported in the late Ships from LONDON, by
Richard Smith in King-Street,

A Compleat Assortment of English and India Goods,
suitable for the Spring Trade, in which is an ele-
gant and fashionable Variety of Prints, and other fancy
Goods. The whole procured on the very best Terms,
and will be sold for the lowest Advance (by Wholesale
for Cash or short Credit.

CASH Given for POT-ASH.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL,

COUNCIL-CHAMBER, Sept. 23. A. M. 1768.

MR. Bowdoin, Mr. Gray and Mr. Tyler, pursuant to the appointment of the Council Yesterday, reported to the Board an Answer to his Excellency's Proposal for the accommodation of the Troops: which Answer being considered and amended is agreed to by the Board.

The Board was informed by the Secretary that the Weather being so stormy his Governor will not be in Town to-day, and desires they will meet him at the Province House to-morrow ten o'Clock, A. M.

SATURDAY, Sept. 24. 1768. The Weather continuing stormy his Excellency did not come to Town till the Afternoon, when the Council waited upon him with their Answer.

An Alteration being proposed in the said Answer, it was agreed by the Council to meet Monday Morning nine o'Clock the 26th Instant to consider it; and his Excellency informed the Council that their Answer might then be given to the Secretary to be delivered to him without any further meeting thereon.

Sept. 26. A. M. The Council met and agreed to the Alteration; and then delivered the said Answer to the Secretary. **THE ANSWER follows.**

THE Board have taken into their further Consideration General Gage's Letter, and the Extract from Lord Hillsborough's Letter communicated by his Excellency on the 19th Instant, relative to the Reception and Accommodation of the Troops in the said Letter and Extract mentioned, and have also considered his Excellency's proposal of the 22d Inst. relating to the Manufactory House in Boston, that they would authorize him to take Measures for fitting up the said Building for the Reception of so many of the said Troops as it will conveniently accommodate. They have also attentively considered the Act of Parliament, providing among other Things for the Quartering and Billeting the said Troops, and they find that the Civil Officers in the said Act mentioned, & no others, are thereby empowered and "required to Quarter and Billet the Officers and Soldiers in his Majesty's Service in the Barracks provided in the Colonies; and if there shall not be sufficient Room in the said Barracks for the Officers and Soldiers, then and in such Case only to Quarter and Billet the remainder of them in such Manner as in the said Act is further & very particularly directed. Now it appears by this Paragraph of the said Act that in any Colony where there are Barracks, the said Officers and Soldiers in his Majesty's Service shall be Quartered and Billeted in such Barracks, and in no other Place, unless there shall not be sufficient Room in the Barracks. With respect to this Colony, the Government of it in the beginning of the late War by their Order, caused Barracks to be built at Castle William, for the very purpose of Accommodating his Majesty's Troops whenever it should be necessary for them to come hither; under which Order the Governor and Council are authorized to provide Quarters in the said Barracks for such Troops; and those Barracks are sufficient to accommodate about One Thousand Men, which Number is said the two Regiments ordered from Halifax will not exceed: Those Regiments therefore which are the first expected, the said Act of Parliament requires to be quartered in the said Barracks.

General Gage however in his Letter afore-said mentions that one of the said Regiments is ordered for the present to *Castle William*, the other to the Town of Boston: But it will be no disrespect to the General to say that no Order whatsoever coming from a less Authority than his Majesty and Parliament, can supersede an Act of Parliament. And it is plain the General had no Intention that the said Order should, as he concludes his Letter by desiring the Governor to see that the said Troops are provided with Quarters on their arrival in this Government as by Law directed. The said Act also provides, "that if any Military Officer shall take upon himself to quarter Soldiers in any of his Majesty's Dominions in America, otherwise than is limited and allowed by this Act, or shall use or offer any Menace or Compulsion" &c. he shall be "ipso facto cashiered & be utterly disabled to have or hold any military Employment in his Majesty's Service." His Excellency therefore as the Board apprehend, must clearly see by examining the said Act that it is not in the Power of the Board to provide Quarters for the said Regiments as defined, till the Barracks at *Castle William* and the Inns, Livery Stables and other Houses mentioned in the said Act shall be full; (in which "and no other Case, and upon no other Account it shall and may be lawful for the Governor and Council" to take the Measures they are directed to by the said Act for the Reception of his Majesty's Forces); nor of consequence to authorize his Excellency to take Measures for fitting up the Manufactory House agreeable to his Proposal.

The Quartering of Troops in the Town of the Town before the Barracks are full, is not only contrary to the said Parliament, but would be inconsistent

with the Peace of the Town, whose Peace and Welfare, as also the Peace and Welfare of the Province in general, it is the Duty, Interest and Inclination of the Board to promote, and which in every way consistent with Law they will endeavour to promote to the utmost of their Ability.

As the Board on the 19th Instant when the Letters above-mentioned were first communicated to them, Advised that his Excellency give proper Orders for the accommodation of one of the *Halifax* Regiments in the Barracks at *Castle William*, so they now further Advise that his Excellency give like Orders for the Accommodation of the other *Halifax* Regiment in the said Barracks.

With regard to the two Regiments ordered from *Ireland* to *Boston*, the Board doubt not that Provision will be made for their Accommodation agreeable to the said Act afore-said.

That the Board might be better able to give their Advice in regard to the Regiments ordered hither, they thought it necessary that the whole of Lord Hillsborough's Letter to far as it related to the said Regiments, and to the occasion and design of their coming should be communicated to them, and they accordingly desired his Excellency to communicate it. But though his Excellency was pleased to tell them he should very probably lay the whole of it before the Board in such Parts and at such Times as he thought proper, yet as they apprehend the Propriety of their own Conduct in a great Measure depends on the Communication of the whole of it together, they again request his Excellency to favour them with it.

With regard to the occasion of the said Regiments being ordered to *Boston*, his Excellency on being asked, informed the Board that he apprehended the *Halifax* Regiments were ordered hither in consequence of the Riots in *March* last, and the two Irish Regiments in consequence of that of the 10th *June* last. On which the Board are obliged to observe that they are fully persuaded his Majesty's Ministers could never have judged it either necessary or expedient to go in a such extraordinary Measures as those of sending Troops hither, unless in the Representations made from hence by some ill-minded Persons, that said Riots had been greatly magnified and exaggerated.

With respect to what happened on the 18th *March* which was a Day of Rejoicing, and on such Days Disorders are not uncommon in populous Places, it was too inconsiderable to make it a subject of Representation, and could not have been made the subject of so injurious an one but by Persons disposed to bring Mifery and Distress upon the Town and Province.

In regard to the Riot of the 10th of *June*, of which the Board have repeatedly expressed their Abhorrence and have Advised that the Perpetrators of it should be Prosecuted by the Attorney-General, the Board have in their Answer to his Excellency's Representation laid before them the 27th of *July* last, given a just Account of the occasion of that Riot; and as they apprehend it necessary that a full Account together with all the Proceedings at that Time should be made Public, they again desire his Excellency will order the said Representation and Answer to be printed as soon as may be in the Public News-Papers.

L O N D O N, July 14.

The Oath, sworn to by Paoli, and his Adherents, on the French assisting the Genoese against the Corsicans in 1764.

"We have sworn, and we call upon God to witness, that we will all of us sooner die than enter into any negotiation with the Republic of Genoa, or return under its yoke. If the powers of Europe, and the French in particular, withhold their compassion from an unhappy people, and should arm themselves against us, and contrive our total destruction, we will repel force by force; fight like desperate men, determined either to conquer or die, till our strength being quite exhausted, our arms fall out of her hands, and when we have no strength to take them up again, when all the resources of our courage shall be exhausted, our despair shall furnish us with the last, which shall be to imitate the famous example of the Sanguinities, by rushing voluntarily into the fire, rather than submit ourselves and our posterity to the insupportable yoke of Genoese tyranny & slavery."

The following is said to be the substance of a secret article of the late peace.—1. That in case France should take possession of Corsica, agreeable to the terms specify'd in said article, Great-Britain should be at liberty to take possession of the island of Caprae, which should be guaranty'd to it. 2. That in case France should decline taking possession of Corsica, and that Spain should possess herself of it, agreeable to the terms stipulated in said article, that then the Havana should be given up and guaranty'd to Great Britain, which is likewise to guaranty Corsica to which ever of the said Powers that shall take possession of it, according to the tenour of said secret article.

Messrs. Edes & Gill,

IT is a happy Omen of the Deliverance of a Community from the Evils they feel, or that God in his Providence designs to prevent the Calamities they fear, when they are dispos'd to make their humble Acknowledgements to him by the Confession of their Sins, and Supplications for his Forgiveness and Protection. It is he who gives his People the Grace and Spirit of Prayer, and stirs up the Gift that is in them: And he has assured us that he hath erected a Throne of Grace to which he invites us to come even with Boldness, that we may obtain Mercy and find Grace to help in every Time of Need.—We find in the sacred Writings, that after a Promise of spiritual Blessings, God is pleas'd to say that he will nevertheless be enquired of for them: And if we may argue from Analogy, we may suppose the same to be previously necessary to any temporal Blessings: There seems to be a threefold Connection, viz. the Spirit of God to pour forth the Spirit of Prayer, the Prayer itself, and the happy Effects of it; and thus the supreme Being is the Alpha and the Omega in the Salvation of his People whether spiritual or temporal. How good then, how pleasant is it to see a Community engag'd in this necessary Duty, when they are under the alarming Apprehensions of Danger. Such was the agreeable Appearance in this Town the last Week: The Day set apart for publick Prayer was observ'd with the greatest Solemnity. Perhaps the Lord's Day was never kept with more Decency, if we may judge by the Appearance in the Streets, and the calm as well as serious Countenances of People at the publick Worship discover'd their Hearts deeply affected with sincere and rational Devotion; and this was a perfectly Free-will Offering, neither injoin'd nor inform'd by human Authority. The same Spirit of pious Prayer I am told is observ'd in our Brethren in the Country Towns. Surely then, like David when he was environ'd with Distress, we may encourage ourselves in the Lord our God. And having spread our Cause before Him, let us under his promis'd Direction make use of all Means which He puts in our Power to obtain Deliverance.

Abington, Sept. 21, 1768.

Messieurs PRINTERS,

Please to publish the following in your next Paper, and you'll oblige your humble Servant,

A Friend to constitutional Liberty.

THE Selectmen of the Town of Abington on Thursday last towards Night received from the Selectmen of the Town of Boston a Letter desiring them to send a Committee of one or more to join, &c. Early in the Morning on the next Day the Selectmen issued their Warraut to assemble the Town for the said Purpose on the Monday following. After choosing a Moderator, a Message was sent to the Minister desiring him to attend, who came accordingly; and after hearing the Account of the Proceedings of the Town of Boston in their last Meeting, and the Letter from their Selectmen, read, the Rev. Ezekiel Dodge (our Minister) was desired to open the Meeting with Prayer, which being perform'd in a very animating Manner, to the intense Satisfaction of the People, he retired. Next followed, at the unanimous Desire of the Town, (excepting three) a short Dissertation upon Liberty as it stands in Nature and independent of any human Laws, and as it stands according to the Constitution of England, Magna Charta, and the Bill of Rights were read, and the solemn Oath of Henry the third, when he in the Presence of his Nobility and twelve Bishops swore to keep inviolate every Article of that ancient and fundamental Law.—After this that Clause in our Province Charter was read, by which all those valuable Rights are convey'd and confirm'd unto us. We next proceeded to take a near View of our Grievances, by comparing the late Act of Trade with the afore-said fundamental Laws, and to shew wherein the former militated with the latter. The Dissertation finished with the reading one of Cato's Letters upon the glorious Subject of Liberty. We next proceeded (*Nemine Contradicente*) to the Choice (and out of Respect and to do Honour to the justly celebrated NINETEEN TWO) we have accordingly chosen and sent to join with the grand Committee at *Balti-Rescinder* and we heartily wish him and every other Member of this most necessary Committee, Wisdom as Angels of God.

v vid. pa. 49.

TUide Page 274. v vid. pa. 141. v id. pa. 266. v Cap. Woodhidge Brown (b) pa. 811.

v vid. Vote pa. 242. * Ibid. v id. pa. 241. v 242 = vid. pa. 790 (a) pa. 1053.

Messrs EDEN & GILL,

Please to give this a conspicuous Place in your next,
and you shall have another Piece for the Monday
after.

"Free government alone preserves the free
"And righteous rule is general liberty;
"Their guiding law is freedom's native voice;
"The publick good defin'd by publick choice;
"And justly should the bold offenders fall
"Who dare invade the sovereign rights of All."

IT is now about a twelve-month since I addressed my countrymen, in terms, which were dictated by a heart pregnant with grief and indignation. Those, who had whispered the blackest falsehoods against the whole continent, at that time, thought proper publicly to threaten every one, who dared to assert the rights of America, with "halters, fire and faggot." With these menaces, they, then, vapored away, and they now exult, with a temper truly diabolical, at the prospect of carrying those threats into execution.

To bruit abroad, that, as soon as the troops shall be quartered upon us, some were to be pilloried, some whipped, some to lose their ears, and others their heads, has been, lately, the delightful task of those, who lie in wait for innocent blood. "An ill-timed oppugnation of the Commissioners' authority", a manly boldness in delivering patriotic sentiments to the world, and an open daring to discuss the rights of mankind, the liberty of the press, and the freedom of speech, are those unpardonable crimes, for which the scaffold alone can work an expiation.—Thus placemen and pensioners, and all those, who live by reaping where they have not sown, become the most maliciously inveterate persecutors of every friend to his country.—What a prospect here presents itself to the imaginations! A virtuous people on the very borders of absolute slavery; a wise and understanding people, capable of discerning, was there any friendly hand to point out their salvation; a people, hardy and brave, capable of extricating themselves from the toils of bondage, was there any voice to inform them of the danger; Dragoons and executioners to awe and terrify, with fire and sword, every man, who should dare give his countrymen one timely caution. What wonder that a nation, in such dreadful circumstances, should remain uninformed, spiritless and inactive; till their hands were fast-manacled, and the whole herd of great and little tyrants rush violently on, seeking whom they may devour? A people, in this state, it is likely, would never be roused from their lethargy, till the soldier was ravaging their fields, invading their most sacred property, and tearing the dearest pledges of nature from their bosoms; till the executioner was at the door, the scaffold erected, and the fire kindled:—What heaven-inspired paragon of virtue, at such a gloomy crisis, would rise to save the sinking land, and, nobly rescuing all for GOD and his country, would dare—

"Unfold a tale, whose lightest word
"Would harrow up the soul, freeze the young blood,
"Make the true eyes, like stars, start from their
spheres,

"The knotted and combined locks to part,
"And each particular hair to stand on end,
"Like quills upon the fretful porcupine?
"O, horrible! O, horrible! most horrible!
"If thou hast nature in thee, bear it not."

HYPERION.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.

Extract of a Letter from a Member of Parliament in England, to his Friend in this City, May 31.

"The Prints you sent afforded me great entertainment. The Farmer's Letters I think as well wrote as any political Paper I ever read; when I say well wrote, I mean, that his Doctrines are expressed in a very persuasive and manly Style; but whether they are altogether Orthodox, is beyond my Capacity to pronounce. It is my firm Opinion that notwithstanding his Arguments, or the Memorials which have been lately sent over, (which by the bye, are submissive & sensible to a Degree) the B—sh P—t will never give up the Right of taxing her own Colonies, and I think the Americans will never submit to such an Authority, whilst they have such a Writer, as the Author of the aforesaid Letters, to stir them up against it."

Extract of a Letter from Grenada, Aug. 17, 1768.
—"We had a violent Hurricane of Wind, Rain and Lightning the 9th Inst. which continued seven Hours; six Sail of Vessels were drove on Shore in the Bay, a Brig and Sloop was bound to Statia, and had on Board five or six Hundred Johannes; her Mast Head is just above Water, but none of the Money yet found. And we hear sundry Vessels round the Island is entirely lost. There was some Vessels parted their Cables, but received no other Damage."

Extract of a Letter from London, dated May 6.

"Yesterday there was a report of an insurrection in America, which caused stocks to fall 1 and a half per cent. I look on it only as a stock-jobber's artifice to fall stocks, that he may buy in.—The pieces printed in your city, signed a Farmer, do great honour to the Writer.—They have had great effect with every thinking person here, and Mr. De B—tells me that the Board of Trade feels the weight of them more than any thing that has been wrote on that subject; and he says, they have staggered them very much; they are ascribed to Mr. D—t every body that knows him. I am much chagrined that I have it not in my power to say with certainty who is the author, as the subject is so glorious, and the writer derives to himself so much credit."

NEW-YORK, Sept. 19.

On Tuesday last the General Assembly of this Province were prorogued to the 27th Day of October next, then to meet to proceed upon Business; and circular Letters are dispatched to the several Members, requiring their Attendance accordingly.

BOSTON, September 26.

Peterham, Septem. 24, 1768. On the 19th Instant, the Sons of Liberty here (after choosing a Committee Man to attend the Convention at Boston) appointed the next Day to meet and dedicate a Tree to that most amiable Goddess, at 45 Minutes past two o'Clock, P. M. Accordingly they met at the Time appointed, and having made Choice of a beautiful young Elm, they cut off 17 useless Branches (leaving 22 thereon) and one of them taking hold of the Tree uttered the following Words, "O Liberty! thou divine Goddess! may those that love thee flourish as the Branches of this Tree! but those that hate thee be cut off and perish as these 17," which we are now about to commit to the Flames? And a Pile of condemn'd Shingles being instantly set on Fire, the amputated Branches, together with the Effigies of the 17 strong Asses were cast thereon and consumed, while the well known Song of Liberty was sung; and having scatter'd their Ashes towards the four Winds of Heaven, they gave three Cheers, and then walked back in Procession, where a Dish of Barley Coffee was prepared for them: After which the following constitutional Toasts were drank.

1. The KING,
2. The Queen and Royal Family.
3. May we always be under his Majesty's Protection, may he always bear our Grievances, and send us speedy Relief.
4. The downfall of Tyranny of all Kinds.
5. Lord Chatham—Wilks, and all our Friends at Home.
6. The brave Corsicans.
7. Those who had rather die than submit to the Iron Yoke of Slavery.
8. To the Memory of our glorious intrepid Ancestors.
9. The generous FARMER. (c)
10. The famous NINETY-TWO. (h)
11. The Town of Boston.
12. JAMES OTIS; Esq;
13. A speedy Repeal of all unconstitutional Acts. (j)

The whole was conducted with the greatest Decency and Order. vid. pa. 434.

It is said G—r B—t after many severe expressions had pass'd between him and his C—t on Saturday Night was pleas'd to say, that he should not meet them again till Col. Dalrymple's arrival.

The Role Man of War expected for a most extraordinary Personage is named after the Ship that carried off Sir Edmund Andross.

We hear the Workmen for some Days past have been preparing the Barracks at Castle-William for the Reception of the Troops which are hourly expected to arrive from Halifax; and don't learn that any Preparations are making to Quarter them in any other Part of the Town, the Barracks there being thought sufficient to contain them.

We have it from good authority that the C—t of this Province upon G—r B—t's motion, respecting providing Quarters for one Regiment among the Inhabitants of this Town, plainly told him, that while the Barracks at Castle William were more than sufficient to receive those daily expected, his Motion was in the face of an Act of Parliament, and if carried into execution, might be attended with the most serious Consequences.—They have also voted that Troops being sent here in consequence of some Childrens hallooing on the 18th of March last, must be owing to the most unkind and injurious Representations. (l)

We hear that Gentlemen of the first Knowledge in the Law have given it as their Opinion, that whoever attempts contrary to a plain Act of Parliament to quarter Troops among the Inhabitants, must be answerable for any unhappy Consequences.

M Liberty Song (b)

Last Tuesday the following SONG made its Appearance from a Garret at C. A. W. m. Castle W. m.

Come shake your dull Noddles, ye Pumpkins and beards,
And own that you're mad at fair Liberty's Call.
No scandalous Conduct can add to your Shame,
Condemn'd to Dishonour. Inherit the Fame—

In Folly you're born, and in Folly you'll live,
To Madness still ready,
And Stupidly steady,
Not as Men, but as Monks, the Tokens you give.
Your Grandfire, old Satan, now give him a Cheer,
Would all like yourselves, and as wildly would fear;
So great an Example in Prospect still keep,
Whilst you are alive, old Belzebuz may sleep.

In Folly, &c.
Such Villains, such Rascals, all Danger despise:
And stick not at Mobbing, when Mychief's the Prize.
They burst thro' all Barriers, and ploughly keep,
Such Chastels and Goods the vile Rascals can sweep.

In Folly, &c.
The Tree which the Wisdom of Justice hath rear'd,
Should be stout for their Use, and by no Means be fear'd;
When fuddled with Rum, the mad Sots to refrain,
Sure Tyburn will shew the Wretches again.

In Folly, &c.
Your Brats and your Bunters, by no Means forget,
But feather your Nests, for they're here enough yet;
From the insolent Rich, sure the poor knowe may feed,
Who ne'er in his Life knowe the Scant of a Meal.

In Folly, &c.
When in your own Cellars you've quaff'd a Regale,
Then drive, tugg and sink the next House to assail.
For short is your Harvest, nor long shall you know,
The Pleasure of Reaping what other Men sow.

In Folly, &c.
Then plunder, my Lads, for when Red Coats appear,
You'll melt like the Locusts, when Winter is near:
Gold vainly will glow; Silver vainly will shine;
But, Faith you must stink, you no more shall gurle in.

In Folly, &c.
Then and your poor Numb-skulls, ye Pumpkins be beard,
The De'il take such Rascals, Fools, Whoresons and all.
Your cursed old Trade of purloining must cease,
The Curse and the Dread of all Order and Peace.

In Folly, &c.
All Ages shall speak with Contempt and Amaze,
Of the wilest Banditti that swarm'd in those Days:
In Defence of Halters, of Whips, and of Chains,
The Rogues would run Riot, damn'd Fools for their Pains.

In Folly, &c.
Gulp down your last Dram, for the Gallows now groans,
And Order depress'd her lost Empire bemoans;
While we quite transported and happy shall be,
From Mob, Knowe, and Villains, protected and free.

In Folly, &c.
It is with Pleasure we publish the following EX-CULPATORY Letter, received last Lord's Day Evening, by Arodi Thayer, Esq; Marshal of the Court of Admiralty.

Castle William Boston Harbour Sept. 25, 1768.

Messrs EDEN & GILL,

HAVING been told that you intended to publish a Song in your News Paper, called a Parody on the Song of Liberty, under my name, as the Author of it, I think proper to forewarn you from publishing such a falsity, or any other thing under my name, without my authority; and if you persist in doing it in this, or any other instance, it shall be at your peril. I am,

Your humble Serv't.

Hen. Hulton.

As we have never before published any Thing, and never intend to, under the Name, much less under the AUTHORITY of Mr. Hulton, we should have been glad if he had explained his Idea of the Word persist.

We hear there is already arrived Committee-Men from 90 Towns in the Province.

The Tories in Cambridge have had the Address, with the Aid of a veering Whig, to get their Town Meeting adjourned to Thursday next.

From Thursday Afternoon till Sunday Noon, we had here a very severe Storm of Wind, attended with Rain, and 'tis fear'd if any Vessels were on the Coast that they must have suffer'd thereby.—On Saturday Evening the Report of 13 Guns were heard, by which it is tho't some Ship of War was in Distress;—a Topfail Schooner was seen in the Bay the Afternoon before, and it is not unlikely to be an armed Cutter bound hither, one or two of them being daily expected.

WHEREAS many Persons are so

unfortunate as to lose their Fore-Teeth by Accident, and otherways, to their great Detriment, not only in Looks, but speaking both in Public and Private—This is to inform all such, that they may have them re-placed with artificial Ones, that looks as well as the Natural, & answers the End of Speaking to all Intents, by PAUL REVERE, Goldsmith, near the Head of Dr. Clarke's Wharf, Boston.

All Persons who have had false Teeth fixt by Mr. John Baker, Surgeon-Dentist, and they have got loose (as they will in Time) may have them fastened by the above, who learnt the Method of fixing them from Mr. Baker.

Boston, Printed by EDEN & GILL,

(a) Council.

British Parliament. 3 M^r D^lbert. & M^r Dickinson 9 Governor Barnard. (a) Council.

(b) See Page 166 (c) vid. pa. 781. Dr. Vol. 1. (d) vid. in the Index. (e) vid. pa. 241-242. (f) Presumers. vid. pa. 161.

(g) vid. pa. 166. (h) Antirescinders, vid. pa. 161. (i) vid. Billings Act. pa. 274. (l) pa. 49.

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MONDAY, September 26. 1768.

The BOSTON

Containing the freshest & most important



[NUMB. 1722.]

Evening-Post.

Advises, Foreign and Domestick.

The following is a Copy of the COMMISSIONERS Commission.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, KING, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To our trusty and well beloved Henry Hulton, John Temple, William Burch, Charles Paxton, and John Robinson, Esqrs. Greeting.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament lately passed to enable us to put the customs & other duties in the British dominions in America and the execution of the laws relating to trade there, under the management of Commissioners to be appointed for that purpose, and to be resident in the said dominions:

It is enacted, That the customs and other duties imposed by any act or acts of parliament upon any goods or merchandize brought or imported into, or exported or carried from any British colony or plantation in America, may from time to time be put under the management and direction of such Commissioners, to reside in the said plantations; as we, our heirs and successors, by our or their commission or commissions, under the great seal of Great-Britain, shall judge to be most for the advantage of trade and security of the revenues of the said British colonies.

And whereas we have judged that it will be most for the advantage of trade, and security of the revenues of the said British colonies, that the customs & other duties imposed by any act or acts of parliament upon any goods and merchandize brought or imported into, or exported or carried from any of our colonies, plantations or provinces, lying and being on the continent of America, from the Straights commonly called Davis Straights, to the Capes of Florida, and the islands and territories to such colonies, plantations and provinces respectively adjoining and belonging, together with our island of Bermuda, and our islands called or known by the name of the Bahama Islands, should be put under the management and direction of you the said Henry Hulton, John Temple, William Burch, Charles Paxton, and John Robinson, to be resident in such place in the said plantations as our Commissioners of our Treasury or our High Treasurer of Great-Britain for the time being shall direct and appoint.

NOW KNOW YE, That we reposing especial trust and confidence in your abilities, integrity, fidelity, diligence, industry and prudent circumspection in the management of our affairs to be hereby committed to your charge, have constituted, appointed and assigned, and by these presents do constitute, appoint and assign you the said Henry Hulton, John Temple, William Burch, Charles Paxton, and John Robinson, to be our Commissioners, for and during our pleasure, for maintaining, directing and causing to be levied and collected all and singular our customs and other duties herein aftermentioned. And we do hereby give and grant unto you, or any three or more of you, full power and authority to manage, direct and cause to be levied and collected all & singular the said customs and other duties imposed by any act or acts of parliament upon any goods or merchandizes brought or imported or which shall be brought or imported into, or exported or carried, or which shall be exported or carried from any of our colonies, plantations and provinces lying and being on the continent of America, from the Straights commonly called Davis Straights, to the Capes of Florida, and the islands and territories to such colonies, and plantations respectively adjoining and belonging, together with our island of Bermuda, and our islands called and known by the name of the Bahama Islands. And we do hereby give & grant unto your our said Commissioners, during our pleasure as aforesaid, or to any three or more of you, full power and authority to cause to be duly observed, and executed within the limits of this your commission, all and singular the laws and statutes, and all and every the powers, directions and clauses in them or any of them contained, touching or concerning the collecting, levying, receiving or securing any of the said duties hereby committed to your charge, and to do or cause to be done all other matters and things whatsoever touching or relating to the revenues and trade of the British colonies in America, within the limits aforesaid, as were before the passing of the said act exercised by the Commissioners of the customs in England, by virtue of any act or acts of parliament in force at the time of the passing hereof. And we do hereby further empower

and authorize you our said Commissioners, or any three or more of you, from time to time, to constitute and appoint by any writing under your hands and seals, or under the hands and seals of any three or more of you, inferior officers in all and singular the ports within the limits of this your commission (other than such officers as are or may be constituted by letters patent of us our heirs and successors) according to such warrants as you shall from time to time receive from the Commissioners of our Treasury or our High Treasurer for the time being, & at such salaries as by the said warrants shall be directed, & them from time to time to suspend, remove & displace as to you our said Commissioners, or any three or more of you shall be thought necessary & expedient for our service in the premises; and also take and receive for us and in our name, of every Collector, Deputy-Collector, and other Officer who shall be so appointed, such sufficient security for their good and faithful demeanor of themselves in their several and respective offices, places and employments, so long as they shall abide and continue in the same, as by you our said Commissioners or any three or more of you shall be thought reasonable to be given. And we do hereby further give and grant unto you our said Commissioners or any three or more of you, full power and authority to issue your warrants to the Cashier and Pay Master for the time being, or to any Collector or Deputy-Collector or other proper Officer appointed or to be appointed for that purpose under your commission, to expend, lay out and pay to any person or persons therein named, as well for a reward of their diligence and service in the premises as for other incident, extraordinary and necessary charges and expences in and about the premises, such sum and sums of money as by you our Commissioners or any three or more of you shall be thought necessary and expedient for our service; all and singular which payments and disbursements, so as aforesaid to be made, shall be made according to your or any three or more of your best discretions; all which sums of money & rewards so as aforesaid, and in order to our service, and for our occasions and affairs by your warrant or the warrant of any three or more of you to be laid out and expended, we will, and by these presents for us our heirs and successors, do grant shall be paid and satisfied out of such sums of money as shall become and grow due and payable unto us out of or for the customs or other duties herein before-mentioned, by the Cashier and Paymaster or the respective Collectors or Deputy Collectors or other proper officer or officers for the time being, and for the better cheque to that part of the charge of managing the said customs & other duties called incidents, our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby direct, require and command, that the respective Collectors or other officers who shall crave allowance thereof from time to time in their respective accounts, shall first make oath that the sums were necessarily expended for the service of the said revenues. And to the end that all and singular the customs and other our said duties, and also all and every the sums of money and other the premises may be duly paid, and we thereof truly and faithfully answered, we have further given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant unto you our said Commissioners, or any three or more of you, and to all and every the Collectors, Deputy-Collectors, Ministers, Servants, and other Officers serving and attending in all and every the ports or other places within the limits of this your commission aforesaid, full power and authority from time to time, and as often as need shall require, to administer an oath or oaths to any person or persons for or concerning the customs and other duties herein mentioned, which by the laws & statutes relating to the said revenues or any usage or practice for the better collecting and managing thereof in such cases can or may be lawfully administered. And moreover from time to time at your or their or any of your or their wills and pleasures, as well by night as by day, to enter and go on board any ship, boat or vessel, riding, lying or being within and coming into any port, harbour, creek or haven, within the limits of this your commission aforesaid, and such ship, vessel or boat; then and there found, to search and survey, and the persons therein being, strictly to examine, touching or concerning the premises; and also in the day time, to enter and go into any house, warehouse, cellar & other place where any goods, wares

or merchandize lie concealed, whereof the customs and other duties have not been or shall not be duly paid and truly satisfied, answered or paid unto the Collectors, or Deputy-Collectors, Ministers, Servants and other Officers respectively, or otherwise agreed for according to the true intent and meaning of the law, and the said house, warehouse, shop, cellar and other place, to search and survey, and all and every the trunks, chests, boxes and packs then and there to break open, and to do all and every other the matters and things which shall be found necessary for our service in such cases, and agreeable to the laws and statutes relating to the said revenues. And our further will and pleasure is, and we do by these presents require and command you, our said Commissioners, that you or any three or more of you, give direction to all Collectors & Deputy-Collectors, or other proper officers, that they do from time to time, and without delay, pay or cause to be paid all and singular the customs and other duties before mentioned, unto the Cashier and Paymaster, or other proper Officer for the time being, and that thereof they do from time to time render to you or any three or more of you, an account. And our further will and pleasure is, and we do by these presents require and command you, our said Commissioners, and every of you, that you do from time to time observe perform, fulfil and keep all and singular the orders, rules, instructions and directions which now are, or hereafter from time to time shall be made or given by the Commissioners of our Treasury or our High Treasurer of Great-Britain for the time being touching or concerning the better ordering, governing, levying and collecting all and singular the said customs, and other duties aforesaid, and that all our officers of our customs heretofore appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, by letters patent or otherwise, for the aforesaid ports, within the limits of this your commission aforesaid, and their deputies and servants do observe, perform, fulfil and keep such orders and directions as they shall from time to time receive from you our said Commissioners, or the Commissioners of our customs and duties, aforesaid, for the time being, and be obedient in all things for the carrying on our service, and the better management of our said revenues under your care and inspection. And we do hereby strictly charge and command all and singular our Officers & Ministers, who now have or hereafter shall have any office, power or authority received from or under our High Admiral or Commissioners for executing the Office of our High Admiral for the time being, as also all and every our Vice-Admirals, Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Constables, Bayliffs, Headboroughs and all other our Officers and Subjects whatsoever, that they and every of them be unto you and every of you, and all every your Deputies, Collectors, Servants, Ministers and other Officers, aiding and assisting in the execution of the premises, and obedient to your orders and directions as becometh, under pain of our high displeasure, and the utmost penalty that may fall thereon. And for the better reward and encouragement of you our said Commissioners, and for your care and pains in the due and faithful execution of this our present commission for our customs in America, we have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant unto you the said Henry Hulton, John Temple, William Burch, Charles Paxton, and John Robinson, the yearly fee or salary of £. 500 each, of lawful money of Great-Britain, the same to commence on the day of the date of these our letters patent, and to be computed and paid by the day to and for the then ensuing usual quarterly day of payment, & from thenceforth quarterly or otherwise, as the same shall from time to time become due and payable unto you respectively, for and during such time as you shall severally and respectively serve as Commissioners of our said customs and other the premises according to our pleasure herein before expressed, by the hands of the Cashier and Paymaster of our said customs or other proper officer for the time being, from time to time, out of such sums of money as shall become due and payable unto us by and out of our said customs and other duties herein before mentioned as shall be remaining in his hands, and to be allowed upon the accounts of the said Cashier and Paymaster, or other proper officer. And our farther will and pleasure is, that where any goods and merchandizes shall happen to be seized for non-payment of customs, the

ensloms whereof if rightly paid would not have exceeded the sum of forty shillings, then and in such case you our said Commissioners or any three or more of you shall have full power and authority to compound such seizures, and make agreement with the parties offending, and then finally to acquit, as any three or more of you shall in your discretions think fit. And we do hereby authorize & empower you our said Commissioners of our customs, or any three or more of you, from time to time, to give directions to the said Cashier and Paymaster, or to any of the Collectors of our customs or other proper officer in the respective ports for paying the respective salaries to the several Officers, Clerks & Ministers there established or employed in relation to the said revenues. And we do hereby declare, direct & appoint that the several & respective custom houses in the several ports within the limits of this your commission aforesaid, shall be the several offices for the collecting of the customs & other duties payable to us as aforesaid. And our pleasure is, that you our said Commissioners, or any three or more of you do from time to time take care that the produce of our said revenues hereby committed to your charge (over and above the necessary payments for salaries and incident charges in the management thereof, and over and above such other payments as shall be made out of the said revenues by virtue of this our commission, or any the laws or statutes relating to the said revenues) be from time to time, by remittances or otherwise, as often and in such manner as you or any three or more of you shall find best for our service, transmitted by the Cashier and Paymaster of our customs or other proper officer within the limits of this your commission aforesaid, to the Receiver-General of our customs in that part of Great Britain called England, who is hereby required to apportion the same according to the several funds or branches upon which the said monies respectively shall arise, and pay the same into our Exchequer, there accordingly. And to the end the said Receiver-General of our customs in England may be duly charged therewith, you or any three or more of you are hereby directed and required from time to time to transmit to the Commissioners of our customs in that part of Great Britain called England, an account of the monies so returned or transmitted, and the branches on which the same did arise. And whereas our royal will and intention is to make sufficient provision for the accounting for and answering to us all the monies arising by, from or by reason of all or any our revenues hereby committed to the management of you our said Commissioners, our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, grant and declare that you the said Henry Hulton, John Temple, William Burch, Charles Paxton, and John Robinson, your heirs, executors and administrators, and every of them, shall be and remain forever free and clear & fully and finally discharged of and from all and every sum and sums of money whatsoever growing and accruing as aforesaid, and of and from rendering to us, our heirs and successors, any account for the same, or any part thereof, notwithstanding the said monies shall be, or may be collected or received by any person or persons deputed by, or deriving authority from you or any of you by virtue of these presents as our Commissioners or Commissioners as aforesaid, and notwithstanding the person or persons so deputed shall not answer or pay the same to such Receiver or other Officer as we shall appoint to receive the same for our use, and that neither you the said Henry Hulton, John Temple, William Burch, Charles Paxton, and John Robinson, nor any of you, your nor any of your heirs, executors or administrators, shall be by us our heirs and successors sued, prosecuted or any ways molested or troubled, either in your persons or your estates or goods, in any of our courts whatsoever, for or by reason of any thing you or any of you shall do or do by this commission, and the powers thereunto belonging; or by any exposition or construction thereupon; save for voluntary and particular misfeasance done or acted by you or any of you. And in case any of you our said Commissioners shall happen to die or be removed, the salary or salaries of him or them so dying or being removed, shall be paid to the day of such death or removal respectively. And to the intent that you our said Commissioners may be the better enabled to attend the execution of this our commission, and the trust hereby reposed in you, and may not be withdrawn therefrom, our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby grant, declare, and ordain, that whilst this our commission shall continue in force, you our said Commissioners and all officers of the customs, in or for the management of our said revenues within the limits aforesaid, shall not be compellable to serve on any jury, or to appear or serve at any sessions, or to serve any parish or other public office whatsoever, civil or military, hereby requiring and commanding all Mayors, Provosts, Sheriffs, Stewards, Balliffs of Royalities, and Royalities, Justices of the Peace, Bailiffs, Constables and all other our Officers & Subjects whomsoever whom it shall or may concern, that they and every of them do take notice of this our Royal Pleasure, as they will answer the contrary at their

utmost peril. Lastly, we will, and by these presents do grant to the Commissioners hereby constituted, that these our Letters Patent, or the enrolment thereof, shall be and remain in all things, firm, valid and effectual in the law, any want of recital, or any misrecital, omission, imperfection, defect, matter, cause or thing whatsoever, in any wise notwithstanding.

In witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent: Witness Ourself at Westminster, the eighth day of September, in the seventh year of our reign.

By writ of privy Seal, YORK & YORKE.
Entered in the office of his Majesty's Treasury, the 14th day of Sept. 1767.

A true copy, as on record in the Secretary's office, Attest.
JOHN COTTON, Dep. Sec'y.

From the Public Advertiser, London, July 28, 1768.

THE present disturbances in Boston being now the topic of our political conversation, I beg you will give these few Remarks a place in your paper. I have ever since the report prevailed been seeking to make myself acquainted with every fact; and from the most authentic evidence I find matters stand thus: Since the five Commissioners of Revenue have been placed in Boston, they have appointed a great number of subordinate officers (some say upwards of sixty) who most wantonly exercise their authority, and utterly discourage every merchant of Spirit or prudence from pursuing the most lawful channels of commerce; and as the colonies utterly think the Revenue to be collected by this Board, bears hard upon them (since several Articles of absolute necessity are subject to Taxation) and means no less than a precedent for future burdens of the like nature, no wonder that the Commissioners, and all Officers concurring with them in the execution of (as they imagine) unconstitutional measures, should be look'd upon in an unfavourable light: They however, were not till now insulted by any of the inhabitants, tho' they were most sincerely despised; yet either from a conscious guilt of being the immediate executioners of what the people tho't Slavery, or at least temporary Oppression, and therefore justly meriting the vengeance of the public, or perhaps to make themselves and services appear more important to their Patrons here in England (and such artful methods are often practised by governors as well as other officers abroad) they had some considerable time before the present affair more than once arm'd themselves and their houses, under real or pretended apprehensions of losing their lives: When it appears from men of the best character, that there was not even a distant foundation for such fears arising from any part of the people; but all a lye, or mere ideal danger. Upon the arrival of the Romney Man of War, insolence of office was (if possible) redoubled, which drove several of the inhabitants to the imprudence of breaking the officer's windows (the damage amounting to about 5l.) burning a pleasure-boat, & the cruelty of abusing the Collector's Son, some say stoning the Collector. Thus, by the mad conduct of a few people, the Commissioners have thought fit to resign their office, which, without any farther provocation, they actually did about three days after. By many private letters we are assured, that there are now twelve affidavits transmitted here fully expressing this to be the state of the case. The law is open, and every act of violence is punished in that province with the same impartiality as in England; therefore I hope these wicked delinquents may be most severely chastised: But it seems, that instead of using the civil authority, a number of ships of War, and several Regiments of Soldiers, are immediately to invest the town, and dragoon all the inhabitants into silence; for they as a people obey the laws already with as strict observance as any people in his Majesty's dominions. But what is most remarkable, Troops have long (before this happened) been ordered there, and such instructions given, that we may soon expect to hear of much greater uproar & confusion: Ever since the expulsion of the R—m Administration, there has been a succession of measures pursued, which have all tended to irritate the minds of our colonists.

MEANWELL,

L O N D O N.

July 1. Observing in your Paper of Tuesday that the following Words contained exactly Forty-Five Letters, viz.

John Wilkes, Esquire, Knight of the Shire for Middlesex:

I beg leave to observe that the following words contain likewise 45 Letters,—
Now a Prisoner in the King's Bench, Saint George's Fields.

July 19. We are told that the Earl of Bute really embarked last week for the South of France and Italy, for the recovery of his health.

The fashionable toast at present is, "Perseverance to the brave Corsicans, and disappointment to the restless ambition of France."

It is no less remarkable than true, that the musket with which Donald Maclean shot the unfortunate Mr. Allen, was marked No. 45.

From the List of Books, with Remarks, in the GEN-
TLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, for June 1768.
Letter from a Farmer in Pennsylvania, to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies.

THESE letters were lately published in America, and the editor of this edition says, in a preface, that they speak the general sentiments of the inhabitants, and that he has published them here to give Great-Britain an opportunity to produce a full answer, by shewing that the Americans are taxable by our parliament, tho' they have no representative in it. Not to preclude any future answer to the pretence that a British parliament cannot tax the colonies because they are not represented, it may be here observed, that admitting the principle, the British parliament cannot legally tax the inhabitants of London.

Let the inhabitants of London be supposed only 30,000; the livery, who alone have votes for members of parliament, amount but to 8,000; but if those who have votes only are represented, and the whole number taxed, three-fourths of the inhabitants of London are taxed illegally; it cannot be said that tho' the livery choose members, the freemen choose the livery, and so are represented by them as they are represented by the members, for the livery of every company choose themselves, &c. they determine which of the yeomanry shall be summoned to take the gown.

The same may be said with respect to the inhabitants of a county, a very small portion of them have votes for the knights of the shire; a very small proportion of them therefore is represented in the manner that the Americans pretend is necessary to give a power of taxation.

The question is not what our constitution might be, but what it is; and at present, according to our constitution, a house of commons, chosen by the citizens, freeholders, and burgesses of a certain class in this kingdom, shall be deemed to represent all British subjects, though they be neither such citizens, freeholders, nor burgesses.

Either to be legally represented in a British parliament, it is not necessary to have a vote immediately, or remotely for members of parliament, or grant part of the inhabitants of Great Britain are not legally represented: And if those only that are legally represented can be legally taxed, great part of the inhabitants of Great Britain are taxed illegally. But if by a parliament chosen as our constitution prescribes, i.e. by persons of a particular class only, all British subjects are legally represented, then he that lives in Pennsylvania is, to all intents and purposes, as effectually and legally represented by a parliament as chosen, as he that lives in London; and the right of taxation can with no more show of reason be denied of the one than of the other.

July 28. A shoe-maker of this city, who for some years past exported at least 10,000l. worth of shoes, one year with another, to N. America, has not now a demand for above an eighth part of that value.

It is much wished for, that some skilful gentlemen in trade, or the promoters of Arts and Manufactures, would prepare plans ready against the parliament sit for business, to suppress the notorious grievance of combinations in the Colonies, which not only strikes at the root of all our manufactures, but is most undoubtedly the grand and first step towards the overthrow of all civil government.

Messrs. FLEETS.

The following Extract from the Universal Pocket Companion, some of your Readers think will not be unsuitable to the present Times. Page 176, speaking of the Reign of K. Charles I. it is said, THIS unhappy King, tho' a weak man, yet had some virtues; but endeavoring to extend the prerogative too far, and in some instances exercising arbitrary power, he was accused by his own subjects of high treason, against the laws of the land; and, after a troublesome reign of near 24 years, was beheaded on a scaffold before the gates of his own palace.

But tho' King Charles was for extending the royal power beyond the legal bounds, yet, in his reign, several excellent laws were made, for the security of the subjects liberties; particularly, in his third year, the Petition of Rights was made into a law; in which it was enacted, that no subject shall be compelled to any gift, or contribution to the King, but by consent of Parliament. And, Soldiers are forbidden to be quartered in private houses; and martial law is annulled. In his 16th year was passed, what was then called, the triennial Act; entitled, a Bill to prevent inconveniences from long Parliaments. By this Act, if the King should refuse to summon a Parliament at the end of three years, the Chancellor or Keeper, might issue out writs, to summon the Peers, and elect the Commons. If the Chancellor or Keeper should neglect this, any twelve of the Peers might summon the Parliament. If the Peers should not send out their summons, the Sheriffs in Counties, and other Magistrates, might cause Election to be made; and if these should omit their duty, the Electors might assemble themselves, and choose Members.—And in the next page;—The Revolution being brought about, under the reign of King William III. the civil and religious liberties of the people of England, were fixed upon better principles, and a surer foundation, than they had ever been before.

Charlestown, South-Carolina, Aug. 22.
They write from East-Florida, of the 24th inst. that his Excellency Gen. Gage had ordered fifteen Companies of soldiers from West-Florida to St. Augustine, where they were daily looked for, barracks being preparing for them with all expedition. Dr. Turnbull's Greek colonists are gone to his lands at the Muskitoes, and continue very healthy. The Crops in East-Florida have as good an appearance as the Planters can expect or wish, and the settlement of the country proceeds with uncommon celerity.

They write from New Providence that the 9th regiment stationed in the Bahamas was embarked for St. Augustine, whereby all the forts were evacuated, a circumstance perhaps never known before in any part of his Majesty's dominions.

Philadelphia, Sept. 15.

Extract of a Letter from a Member of Parliament in England to his Friend in this City.

"THE Prints you sent afforded me great entertainment. The Farmer's letters I think as well wrote as any political paper I ever read; when I say well wrote, I mean, his doctrines are expressed in a very persuasive and manly style; but whether they are altogether orthodox, is beyond my capacity to pronounce. It is my firm opinion that notwithstanding his arguments, or the memorials which have lately been sent over, (which, by the bye, are submissive and sensible to a degree) the B—sh P—t will never give up the right of taxing her own Colonies, and I think the Americans will never submit to such an authority, whilst they have such a Writer, as the author of the aforesaid letters, to stir them up against it."

Extract of another Letter from London, June 11.

"The Ministry, in general, remain as they were, nor are any changes expected to take place; till towards the meeting of Parliament in the winter. What turn things may then take, it is impossible, at this distance, to foretell. Lord Chatham is in pretty good health at his seat at Hayes, but sees no body, and attempts not to meddle with any business. Lord Bute remains also in the same state of health, he has been in for some time; not the better, probably, for having become the subject of general dislike; upon what real ground time only can discover."

Extract of another Letter from the same Place.

"There has been a report of an insurrection in America, which caused stocks to fall.—The pieces given a Farmer, do great honor to the writer, they have had great effect with every thinking person here, and Mr. DeB—tells me that the Board of Trade feels the weight of them more than anything that has been wrote on that subject; & he says, they have staggered them very much; they are ascribed to Mr. D—, a quack body that knows him. I am much chagrined that I have it not in my power to say with certainty who is the author, as the subject is so glorious, & the writer deserves to himself so much credit."

A Gentleman in London writes to his Friend here, that he, and some others, had agreed with Dr. Richardson for his History of Charles the Fifth, to be printed in three volumes quarto, for which they are to pay him £. 4000; the greatest price that was ever paid for any book, almost any size, since the invention of printing.

On Tuesday one David Newman was committed to goal, on suspicion of being accessory to the death of his Father, by beating and other ill usage.

The dwelling-house of Mr. Raush, in Windsor, was consumed by fire on the 5th inst. and two of his children, with two of the minister's, and a servant maid perished in the flames.

New-York, September 19.

On Tuesday the General Assembly of this province was prorogued to the 27th of October next, then to meet for the dispatch of business, and the members are required to attend accordingly.

Capt. Shaw in 20 days from Curacao, informs, that the Spaniards that trade from the Main to that island, say, all their garrisons have lately been supplied with fresh troops from Spain; and that they daily expect a WAR with Great Britain.

We hear, that several merchants of this City have received considerable sums of Money from the Havanna, where it had been long due to them, and unjustly detained: But in consequence of a spirited Letter, of his Excellency Sir Henry Moore, to the Governor of the Havanna, sent and delivered by the Hon. Capt. Durell, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Signet, the money was paid to him & carried to South-Carolina, where the ship was so much damaged in getting in, that she was condemn'd as unseaworthy, as has been mentioned in the Papers, but the Money was all saved, and put on board the Fowey.

Yesterday arrived the ship Beulah, Capt. Anderson, in 9 Weeks from Falmouth. Her Grace the Dutchess of Gordon, Lord Drummond, Col. Staats Morris, and Captain Calderwood, came Passengers, besides 20 or 30 Steerage passengers.

To-Morrow, a Negro Man (belonging to Mr. Garret Middagh) named Caesar, who was on the 1st inst. tried at Flat-Bush, and found guilty of breaking open and robbing the house of the widow Rapalje, at the Ferry, Long-Island, is to be executed at Flat-Bush.

Boston, September 26. 1768.

LAST Saturday last night his Excellency his Governor received a Letter from his Excellency General Gage, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in North-America, advising him that in Obedience to his Majesty's Commands, he had directed two Regiments, viz. the 14th and 20th, under the Command of Lieut. Col. Dalrymple, to embark at Halifax, and proceed to Boston, as soon as possible, one of them at present to be at Castle-William, and the other in the Town; and that Provision be made for them agreeable to Act of Parliament. (1) On Monday Morning the Governor laid the same before his Majesty's Council.

His Excellency also laid before the Council, an Extract of a Letter, which he had received the Day before by Capt. Bruce from London, from the Right Honorable the Earl of Hillsborough, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, setting forth that his Majesty had thought fit to signify his Pleasure, after taking the Opinion and Advice of his principal Servants, that the Troops intended for the Relief of North-America in the next Spring, consisting of two Regiments, from Ireland, should be immediately sent over to America and landed at Boston.—That Transport Vessels were preparing with all possible Dispatch, in order to proceed to Cork, to take on board said Regiments, which are to be augmented by Draughts to 500 Men each.

The Frigate which will convey the Transports from Ireland to Boston, together with a Ship of the Line preparing for the Reception and Conveyance of Lord Botetourt, his Majesty's Lieutenant and Governor General of Virginia, are to remain in these Seas, in case the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces shall be of Opinion that his Majesty's Service requires it.

A Committee of his Majesty's Council was chosen to confer with the Selectmen of the Town, in regard to the Provision necessary to be made for the above Troops.

Wednesday the 14th Inst. the Commencement of Yale-College was solemnized at New-Haven in Connecticut, when Twenty-Nine young Gentlemen were admitted to the Degrees of Bachelors of Arts, and Forty-One to the Degree of Masters of Arts.

The Day following there was a large Convention of the Church Clergy, at the same Place, at which Dr. Cooper, President of King's-College, in New-York was present. A Sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Charles Inglis of New York.

Last Wednesday a Convention of the Episcopal Clergy was held in this Town, when the Rev. Mr. Arthur Browne of Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, preached a Sermon on the Occasion at King's Chapel.

Agreeable to a Vote of the Town, Tuesday last was observed as a Day of Fasting and Prayer: Public Worship was attended at all the Congregational Churches, and the Day solemnized with the greatest Decency and good Order. (2)

At Charlestown and Roxbury, the same Day was set apart as a Day of Fasting and Prayer. (2)

Several other Town we hear intend to follow the Example of these and some other Towns, that have lately observed such Solemnities.

We hear from Portsmouth, that at the Superior Court held there last Wednesday, one Ruth Blay, of South Hampton, about 25 years of age, was tried and found guilty of the Murder of her Bawdard Child.

Last Thursday Morning died at Cambridge, Mrs. Lucy Cook, aged 55 Years, Consort of the Rev. Mr. Samuel Cook, Pastor of the second Church in that Place, and Sister to the late Hon. Thomas Hancock, Esq; of this Town.

A Fishing Schooner belonging to this Town about a Fortnight since took off the lile Sable Twenty Men belonging to a Ship own'd in Bristol by Robert Gordon Esq; which Ship foundered, and the People took to their Boat, and got to this Island.—The Name of the Ship was Lucca, John Glastford, Master.

In the last Papers it was mentioned that an English-Mat & a Frenchman had been ill used at Newbury-Port for making information against a Vessel there: since which the Englishman has complained to Authority of his ill-treatment, at the same Time cleared himself by Deposition under Oath, besides some Evidences that may hereafter appear.

The Suspicion that Vickery was concerned in the Information arose from his going to Portsmouth on some Business, and took the Frenchman with him, the said Frenchman seeing the Vessel coming into this Harbour, and having had a previous difference with the Master, or owner, gave information when he got to Portsmouth.—He declared, repeatedly, that Mr. Vickery was not concerned with him in the Information.

Thursday last arrived here the Sloop Lark, Capt. Fox, from Exeter, in England, but last from Wales, who informs, that on Sunday the 11th Instant, off Liverpool, near Halifax, he spoke with the Mermaid Man of War from Plymouth, who had on board his Excellency Lord William Campbell, Governor of Nova Scotia, bound for Halifax.

See the SUPPLEMENT for Proceedings of the Committee of Convention, and other Matters.

THIS EVENING (Monday)

Will be Sold by Public Vendue,

By JOHN GERRISH,

At his VENDUE-OFFICE, NORTH-END,

Broad Cloths, Forest Cloths, Kerseys, Camblets of various Colours, Mens worsted Hosiery, fine, middling & coarse Irish Linens, printed Linens, Cotton Checks, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

Cumberland, &c. } The Proprietors of Pear-

son in said County, are hereby notified, that so much of their Rights there will be sold at a Public Vendue, to be held at the House of Capt. Joshua Freeman, Innholder in Falmouth in said County, on the Tenth Day of January next, as shall be sufficient to pay the Taxes of 42s. granted 18th of May 1767, and 40s. on the 30th of March last past, amounting to Four Pounds Two Shillings lawful Money on each Right, which have been advertised according to Law; and also for any Arrearages of former Taxes that may be due on said Rights, unless paid before that Time to Joshua Freeman, jun. of said Falmouth, Collector for said Propriety.

Enoch Freeman, } Committee
Moses Pearson, } and
Stephen Longfellow } Assessors.

TO BE LET, Cheap,

Avery large commodious Dwelling

House, with a good Barn, next Door to the Hearts and Crown. Enquire of the Printers, or of

JOHN HUNT,

Who has to Sell, a very large and compleat Assortment of Braziers, Ironmongery, Cutlery and Pewter Wares, with a great Variety of other Articles, very cheap.

TO BE SOLD,

The Hull of a new Ship, burthen

about 160 Tons, with the Appurtenances thereto belonging, as the same now lies at a Wharf in Newbury-Port.

Also, The Hulls of two Schooners now lying at Braintree. Likewise,

A new Brigantine and her Appurtenances, lying at Hancock's Wharf in Boston.

Enquire of Joseph Jackson and John Hancock, Esqrs. Administrators on the Estate of Clement Jackson, deceased.

Whereas many Persons are so

unfortunate as to lose their Fore-Teeth by accident, or other ways, to their great Decrement, not only in Looks, but Speaking, both in public and private:—This is to inform all such, that they may have them replaced with artificial Ones, that look as well as the Natural, and answer the End of Speaking, to all Intents, by PAUL REVERE, Goldsmith, near the Head of Dr. Clarke's Wharf, Boston.

All Persons who have had false Teeth fix'd by Mr. John Baker, Surgeon Dentist, and they have got loose (as they will in Time) may have them fastened by the above said Revere, who learnt the Method of fixing them from Mr. Baker.

For BRISTOL,

The Brig WILLIAM, Thomas Cartwright, Master, Now laying at the North Side of the Long Wharf, Will sail soon.

For Freight or Passage apply to Peter Hagbes, at his Store in Kingstreet, where there is to be sold, a Quantity of fine Salt, 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. Nails, with a general Assortment of GOODS suitable for the Season.

Best Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE & SOLD by JOHN LANGDON, in Fleet-Street, above HANCOCK'S Wharf, near the Old North Meeting-House. He also sells the best Refin'd Sperma Ceti OIL, by the Barrel. Best Tallow CANDLES, mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry-Wax CANDLES.—ALL as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.

Custom-House, Boston, Sept. 24. 1768.

ENTERED-IN.

Warner from New-London; Knapp from New-Haven; Parker & Stone from Philadelphia; Lamson from North-Carolina; Homer from Quebec; Stevens from Alicante; Hosa from Cadix; Fox from Llanely and Exeter; Patten from Mont-Christo; Bruce and Deane from London; Valentine from Surinam; Bartlett from Jamaica; Fellows from New-Castle; Brown from Grenada.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Stocking for New-London; Rice for New-Haven; Gray for So. Carolina; Harold, Dalton and McLeod for West-Indies; McLean & Cox for St. Kitts, Maxwell for Nova-Scotia; Scott for London.

CLEARED-OUT.

Hull for New-York, Elzey for Maryland, Procter for So. Carolina; Harvey for Georgia; Cobb for Quebec; Stanton for Spain and Portugal; Jacobson for LONDON.

British Parliament. Mr Dickinson, vid. pa. 781. Vol. 1. in old. pa. 248

(1) vid Billington Act. pa. 274.

(2) vid Vote of the Town pa. 242.

vid. in Ind. to Find, them.

HARTFORD, Sept. 13.
We have received very melancholly accounts from Farmington, Simsbury, Windsor, East-Hartford, Bolton, Coventry, Mansfield, and Tolland, of the damage done to the Indian corn in those towns, by the untimely frosts we had last week—all that was in the meadows, and low lands is almost entirely destroyed, and the owners have cut up the same for fodder for their cattle.—This town has suffered but very little by the above frosts.

We learn from Cadiz that the Spaniards had not the least thoughts of a war; that cast was so scarce in Spain, there was not a sufficiency to pay either the navy or army; and that they had no account of an English fleet being expected in the Mediterranean.

BOSTON, Sept. 26. 1768.

Messrs. FLEETS.

The following is said, and may, happily, be thought worthy a place in your next.

AT Sutton, in the thunder storm from the south, Aug. 3. past, about 3 o'Clock, P. M. a ball of fire as big as a cannon ball, seemed to come down the chimney, and with rapid force carrying several bricks into the room; where passing betwixt the man and his wife, sitting not far from each other, knocked them both down, the way it went: Then going under the bed, left no effects; but in the other room, varying 90 degrees on the compass, where was an iron pot over the fire, killed a dog, that lay near it, on the spot, tore up a board on the floor and went off, leaving the house not on fire, but full of smoke and a sulphurous smell. The man soon recovered, but his wife was disabled or benumbed on one side, till relieved by the opening a vein, from the surprising shock. *The thunder of his power who can understand!* We read in pagan authors of the thunder bolts of Jupiter, and in the holy Bible of hot thunder bolts, and in our own days we often hear of fire-balls darted from the clouds.—It is wished that our curious enquirers, after all their observations upon electrical fire, would solve these wonderful phenomena in nature, and let us know whether they be the real creatures of an affrighted fancy, or real substances, confirmed by observation, by the scriptures, and even by the fables of the heathen, supposing these thunder-bolts formed in the caverns of a burning mountain, by an enormous, hurdy and skilful race of Cyclops.

Grasson, Sept. 5. 1768.

"Yesterday morning, after 12 months labor and sorrow, by a Rose-Cancer, departed this life, Mr. Phineas Rice, aged 86, a member of the church of Christ in this place, and heretofore, for a number of years, a representative of the town of Stow, in the great and general court of this province. The wife of his youth, with whom he lived about 50 years, deceased March 9. 1761. He has left a brother at Sudbury, in his 90th year, whose lady, near the same age, yet survives. His posterity not very numerous. He was a gentleman of an enlarged soul, bright parts, a penetrating wit, a tenacious memory, well acquainted both with men and books; and had been favoured with the advantages of a liberal education, perhaps his superior had scarce been found in New-England. He was, upon established principles, ever zealous for the good of his country; strenuously asserting the rights and liberties of mankind, both civil and religious. His manly sense, nervous sentences, and pungent expressions, especially in regard to liberty, or the business of the times (like Cicero's *O tempora! O mores!*) have sometimes bewrayed a severity in his temper, incident to great minds, not so agreeable to the taste of this soft and delicate age.

But, we will readily forgive (and not envy) the Gentlemen of superior wisdom and a quick sense, if their meekness and patience do sometimes in a measure fail them, as the follies of mankind are so open to their view, and in much wisdom there is as much grief, and he that increases knowledge increases sorrow. However, courtesy and affability to his friends, and kindness to the poor & distressed, were natural to him.

His vigor of body, and powers of mind, were remarkable, in his advanced years; and his reason continued to the last. For several weeks before his exit, he, in a gentle, bid farewell to the world.

He endured with astonishing patience, all the pains and agonies of his last illness, and now rests from his labors, being gone, as is supposed (1 Pet. v. 12.) to those climates of bliss, where the weary are at rest.

P. S. His Cancer, at first, was about the bigness of a pin's head, but became larger than a goose egg, on the right side of his face; his throat for about two months past much swelled, and at last all the avenues of life gradually stopp'd. He could take nothing but liquids for several weeks, and at last could swallow nothing. He breathed harder, and shorter, till there seemed no vent for the vital air.—Just so, one died, in this vicinity, of the same malady, the last winter.

N. B. His Cancer bled frequently, and the pains began like a twitching tooth-ach, 4 or 5 months before his death.

Province of MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

To the Honorable SAMUEL DANFORTH, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace throughout the Province aforesaid.

Humbly shew the Subscribers,

WHEREAS there are two certain Tracts of Land lying in common and undivided, situate in the late Province of Maine, devised by the last Will and Testament of Bridget Phillips, late of Boston, Widow, deceased, to her four Children, Peleg Sanford, Samuel Phillips, William Phillips and Elipheh Stretton; the one of which Tracts was in 1661 purchased of Fluellin Sumptions, an Indian then residing at Saco, extending from Saco Parent Bounds Southward beyond Cape Porpoise River for Breadth, and from the Head of Wells and Cape Porpoise Township heads up into the Country to his furthest Extent, (excepting the Town of Sanford included within the said Bounds, which hath already been divided.) The other of the said Tracts is the said Bridget's Part or Share of a certain Tract of Land originally sold by Sabacoman another Indian which she the said Bridget devised to her four Children aforesaid: The whole of said Tract extending from the West End of Saco River up into the Country from the Sea up to Salmon Falls eight Miles or thereabouts from the Rivers Mouth, and South to the Swan Ponds, and from thence Southwest to Cape Porpoise Fishing Island, from thence to the Winter Harbour, and a certain Neck of Land, and the Islands belonging thereto, or however otherwise the said Tracts of Land may be bounded: The Subscribers being, with divers other Persons, Proprietors of the said Tracts of Land—pray that your Honour would be pleased to grant a Warrant for the calling a Meeting of the said Proprietors to be holden at the British Coffee-House in Boston, on Wednesday the Sixteenth Day of November next, at Four o'clock in the Afternoon; then and there to choose a Moderator and Clerk, and to appoint a Committee to act in Behalf of the Proprietors, more especially in prosecuting all such Persons as have trespassed or may hereafter trespass upon said Lands, either by erecting Houses, Mills or other Buildings, or by making Strip or Waste thereon: to join with any other of the Devises of the said Bridget Phillips, or any other Persons in ascertaining the Bounds of the aforesaid Tracts of Land, and in general to transact all matters and things, that shall be judged for the benefit and advantage of the Proprietors.

Samuel Adams
William Pepperrell
Gideon Brown
Joseph Whitwright.

Andrew Oliver,
N. Sparhawk
Bridget Stretton
Ann Stretton
Thomas Cushing
Abigail Bromfield.

Province of MASSACHUSETTS BAY.
To the Hon. ANDREW OLIVER, Esq; one of the Proprietors and one of the Petitioners before mentioned,
Greeting.

IN His Majesty's Name you are hereby required to notify and warn in Time and Manner as the Law directs the Proprietors of the Tracts of common and undivided Land before-mentioned and described, to meet at the Time and Place, and for the Purposes set forth in the foregoing Petition.

Given under my Hand and Seal this Thirteenth Day of August, in the Eighth Year of His Majesty's Reign, Annoque Domini, 1768

S. DANFORTH, Justice of the Peace throughout the said Province.

IN Pursuance of the foregoing Warrant, the Proprietors of the Lands therein-mentioned, are hereby notified and warned to meet at the Time and Place, and for the Purposes set forth in the foregoing Petition.

Boston, 13 August, 1768.

Gilbert Deblois

Notifies his Town and Country Customers, That he has imported in the Captains Scott and Bruce, just arrived from LONDON,

A very large and compleat Assortment of Goods of all kinds, which will be sold very low for ready Money, at his Shop opposite the Bottom of School-Street, by Wholesale and Retail; amongst which are some very handsome large and middling Size Carpets and Stair Carpeting, choice Bohea and Hyson Tea, new Currants, Pepper and other Spices, Cheshire Cheese, &c. &c. &c.

The very best Stratsburg Snuff in Pound Canisters.

T O B E S O L D.

The good Ship *Industry*, burthen about 160 Tons, well found, and may be fitted for Sea at a small Expence: Any Person inclining to Purchase said Ship may apply to RALPH LUMAN, at his Store on Greene's Wharf, where may be had, An Assortment of Woollen and other Goods suitable for the Season. Also choice Newcastle Coals, Copper for Stills, &c. &c. &c.

Provence and Florence OYL,
just imported and to be sold by
Winflow Taylor,

At his Store in Kingstreet.

A L S O,

Bohea Tea, Pepper, Durham's Mustard, French Olives, Brimstone, Allum, Copperas, white Stone Cups & Saucers, Stone Plates, Loaf & brown Sugars, Ginger, Cocoa, Pimento, Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves.—Cafes with Bottles, &c.

William Fisher

Opposite the POST-OFFICE in Cornhill,
Has imported in the Lydia, Capt. Scott,
A fresh Assortment of English Goods,
which he will sell at the lowest Rates.
Also, fine Hyson TEA.

Joshua Blanchard

At his Wine Cellar, Dock-Square,
near Faneuil-Hall Market, Boston:
Sells at the very lowest Rates only for Cash.
Choice Sterling Madeira, and all
other Sorts of Wine, neat and genuine as they are imported, and fit for immediate Use; by the Pipe, Quarter-Cask, or in Bottles by the Groce or Dozen, or in any Quantity as may suit the Buyer.
West-India and New-England Rum, by the
Hoghead or Barrel, choice old Spirit.
Gentlemen of the Town, Masters of Vessels, and all Persons going abroad, who shall please to favor him with their Custom, may depend on having their Wine put up in the best Manner, &c. of the best Kinds.
Gentlemen in the Country, Inn-keepers, and at Persons shall be as well served by Letter as if present.

Imported in the last Ships from LONDON, by

Richard Smith

In KING-STREET.

A compleat Assortment of English and India Goods, suitable for the SPRING TRADE, in which is an elegant and fashionable Variety of PRINTS, and other Fancy Goods,—the whole procured on the very best TERMS, & will be sold for the lowest Advance (by Wholesale) for Cash or short Credit. A. B. Fewter, Gun-Powder, Shot, Castles, Wares, Indigo, and Russia Duck.

Cash given for good Pot and Pearl Ash.

At the STERLING COST.

Will be Sold at the House of the late
Mr. JOHN SMITH, in Hanover-Street,
A great variety of English Goods, China & Glass Ware, a curious Collection of Fancy Trinkets, China Images, Cafes of Knives and Forks, with China and Silver Handles, Millenary & Jewellery Ware, too many to be inserted in an Advertisement, and many of them will be sold considerably under the Sterling Cost.

All Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of the said John Smith, late of Boston, Merchant, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Mercy Smith, Executrix, in order to a Settlement.

The Proprietors of a Tract of Land
lying at or near to Broad-Bay, in the County of Lincoln, partly in Bristol, partly in the District of Newcastle, and part in no Township; beginning at a Pine Tree mark'd, or where the same formerly stood in the western Branch of said Bay, and thence running N.N.E. thence N.W. and by W. 8 Miles, thence S.S.W. 3 Miles, and from thence S.E. by E. 3 Miles, to the Tree or Place where it first began; are hereby notified to meet and assemble at the Dwelling-House of Francis Symonds, Inholder in Danvers, on Wednesday the Nineteenth Day of October next, at Ten o'Clock before Noon, then and there to choose a Clerk; to receive and adjust all the Outstanding Accounts for or against the Proprietors and order speedy Payment, and make Provision therefor; to order how future Meetings of the Proprietors shall be called; to order the Sale of the said Lands or any Part thereof, and empower proper Persons to make and execute Deeds, for passing the same, and for confirming Titles to such as have taken up Lands in said Tract under the said Proprietors; to divide the said Tract of Land, or any Part thereof, as the Proprietors shall then agree; to appoint one or more Agent or Agents with Power to Sue and Defend in the Name of the Proprietors, if need be; to receive the Report of the Committee respecting the said Lands, and act thereon as may be thought proper.

By Order of the Committee.
Marblehead,
Sept. 5. 1768.
NATHAN BOWEN, Clerk.

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET.